

**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF
HUMAN RESOURCES**

**Kansas Division of Workers Compensation
29th Annual Statistical Report
Fiscal Year 2003**

January 2004

**Jim Garner, Secretary of Human Resources
Paula S. Greathouse, Director of Workers Compensation**

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MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

Since beginning my service with the Department of Human Resources, I have been pleased to be involved in many different projects and activities to ensure the Department of Human Resources fulfills its mission to enhance the economic well-being of all Kansans through responsive workforce services.

I am also pleased to welcome the new Director of the Division of Workers Compensation, Paula Greathouse. In her short time with the Division, I have been greatly impressed with her leadership. She brings a wealth of ideas to make the Division more responsive to the needs of all Kansans involved in the workers compensation system.

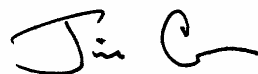
This annual report contains information on the Workers Compensation Division's operations by section for the past fiscal year, tables of data on the incidence of workplace injuries and illnesses, insurance industry premiums and losses for Kansas, fraud and abuse activity, and revenue and operating expenditures for the Kansas Workers Compensation Fund. The annual report also contains the results of a major statistical study on Kansas Workers Compensation claims that closed out in 2002.

In Fiscal Year 2003, the Division processed 68,137 occupational injury and illness reports, 16,066 applications for hearings, and 5,760 employer elections. The Business section issued 244 self-insurance permits to employers, including 17 to new applicants. The Compliance section established more than 3,000 employer contacts. This year, the Fraud and Abuse Unit set a new record and collected the most in restitution and civil penalties ever – \$152,237.78 for fiscal year 2003. The Fraud and Abuse Unit has stepped up prosecution of workers compensation fraud violators. The Industrial Safety & Health section conducted 1,278 consultations and 444 audits to assist employers in creating safer work environments for Kansas workers, and the Boiler Safety unit conducted 3,445 inspections. In addition, the Ombudsman section provided information upon request to 27,199 parties during the fiscal year.

The Research section responded to 33,823 requests for workers compensation histories. The Technology and Statistics section has been hard at work on the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) implementation, a system to allow electronic reporting of initial injuries and follow-up reports by insurers. The Division hosted three seminars on workers compensation and industrial safety topics during Fiscal Year 2003.

I thank all of the employees of the Division of Workers Compensation for the hard work and dedication to public service that they exhibit on a daily basis. The Division remains committed to enhancing the efficient delivery of services to the people of Kansas.

Sincerely,



Jim Garner, Secretary

INTRODUCTION

The Kansas Legislature enacted the state's first law governing workers compensation, as a no-fault system, more than nine decades ago, in 1911. Although many significant changes to its provisions have been made since then, the basic premise and purpose of that law have remained much the same. The premise is that those injured in industrial accidents should be compensated regardless of who is at fault. The purpose is to provide protection to the injured employee through employer safety efforts, medical treatment, and partial compensation for lost income.¹

Until 1939, the responsibility for administering the workers compensation law resided with a "workmen's compensation commissioner" whose authority extended from a series of public commissions to whom the position reported, including the Public Safety Commission in the 1920s and the Commission of Labor and Industry in the 1930s. In 1939 the Kansas Legislature created, and transferred jurisdiction over workers compensation to, a stand-alone agency named the Office of the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner. In 1961, the legislature reorganized the office again, into the Office of the Director of Workers Compensation; this office subsequently became a Division under the Department of Human Resources. Today's Division of Workers Compensation, while having grown and having undergone considerable organizational changes, is in many ways still the same agency that was created in 1939.

The current workers compensation law covers all employers in Kansas, regardless of the number of employees or the kind of work they do, with two exceptions: those employers engaged in agricultural pursuits; and any employer during a given calendar year that has an estimated payroll less than \$20,000, unless the employer is a subcontractor. The State of Kansas pays no workers compensation benefits to injured workers unless they are state employees. Private employers pay all benefits owed to their injured workers, either directly from the employer's own resources, or indirectly through another party. While most covered employers obtain insurance from private carriers or group pools, provisions in the law establish criteria for certain employers to become self-insured. Potentially eligible employers must apply for approval from the Director of Workers Compensation. Criteria include continuous operation for at least five years, a minimum level of after-tax earnings, and a minimum debt/equity ratio. The Kansas Insurance Department approves the formation of group-funded self-insurance pools and determines whether an employer qualifies for membership in a pool.

¹ *Madison v. Key Work Clothes*, 182 Kan. 186, 192, 318 P. 2d 991 (1957).

BENEFITS INFORMATION

COMPENSATION

Kansas's workers compensation law requires that an employer or its insurance carrier pay an injured employee two-thirds of the employee's gross average weekly wage up to the amount of the applicable maximum benefits listed below. To find the appropriate maximum, look in the schedule below for the range of dates that would contain the date of injury, and then go to the right to find the maximum dollar amount of the benefit. For example, if the date of injury was August 21, 1993, the maximum weekly benefit one could receive would be \$313. The actual amount one receives is the lesser of two amounts: either two-thirds of one's gross average weekly wage; or, the maximum in effect at the date of the injury. This effective maximum does not change over the life of one's claim, even though the maximum benefit level for each new 12-month interval usually increases by a small amount.

Maximum Compensation Schedule

Date of Injury	Maximum Benefit
July 1, 1993-June 30, 1994	\$313
July 1, 1994-June 30, 1995	\$319
July 1, 1995-June 30, 1996	\$326
July 1, 1996-June 30, 1997	\$338
July 1, 1997-June 30, 1998	\$351
July 1, 1998-June 30, 1999	\$366
July 1, 1999-June 30, 2000	\$383
July 1, 2000-June 30, 2001	\$401
July 1, 2001-June 30, 2002	\$417
July 1, 2002-June 30, 2003	\$432
July 1, 2003-June 30, 2004	\$440
Current Weekly Minimum:	\$25

MEDICAL

A person injured on the job is entitled to all medical treatment that may be needed to cure or relieve the effects of the injury. Under the law, the employer has the right to choose the treating physician. If the worker seeks treatment from a doctor not authorized or agreed upon by the employer, the insurance company is only liable up to \$500 toward such medical bills. The employee does have the right to apply to the Director of Workers Compensation for a change of doctor. An injured worker is generally entitled to mileage reimbursement for trips to see a physician for distances in excess of five miles for the round trip. The injured worker generally can also obtain reimbursement if transportation must be hired. Weekly compensation is payable at the above applicable rate for the duration of the disability. In no case can such payments exceed a total of \$125,000 for permanent total or \$100,000 for permanent partial or temporary disability.

BENEFITS INFORMATION

CATEGORIES OF DISABILITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS

Temporary Total Disability is paid when the employee, due to an injury, is unable to engage in any type of substantial and gainful employment. Benefits are paid for the duration of the disability.

Permanent Total Disability is paid when the employee, due to an injury, has been rendered completely and permanently incapable of engaging in any type of substantial and gainful employment. The loss of both eyes, both hands, both arms, both feet, or both legs, and any combination thereof, in the absence of proof to the contrary, shall also constitute a permanent total disability. Substantially total paralysis, or incurable imbecility or insanity, resulting from injury independent of all other causes, shall also constitute permanent total disability.

Permanent Partial Scheduled Disability is paid when the employee sustains complete or partial loss of use of a body part, such as an arm, due to a job-related injury. Compensation is limited to a percentage of the scheduled number of weeks.

Permanent Partial General Disability is paid when the employee sustains permanent partial disability not specifically covered by the schedule. Compensation is based on the percentage of disability remaining after recovery and is limited to 415 weeks.

Survivors' Benefits of \$250,000 are paid to an employee's surviving spouse and dependent children if death occurs as a result of injury. If there is no surviving spouse or dependents, the legal heirs are entitled to \$25,000. Burial expenses up to \$5,000 are also covered.

KDWC PERSONNEL DIRECTORY

Name/Office	Address/Floor	Telephone No.
Director's Office Paula Greathouse (Director)	800 SW Jackson, 7th Floor Topeka, KS 66612-1227	(785) 296-4000
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Coverage & Compliance Don Palmer	6th floor	(785) 296-6767
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Salina Bruce E Moore		(785) 827-0724
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This 29th Annual Report would not have been possible without the dedication and resourcefulness of the following people and organizations:

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Jim Garner, Secretary

John Polzar, Special Assistant to the Secretary

Judy Bishop, Office of the Secretary

Division of Workers Compensation

Paula S. Greathouse, Director

Lana Nichol, Legal Assistant to the Director

Richard Thomas, Administrator, Ombudsman & Rehabilitation Sections

Technology & Statistics Section

Randall Williams, Administrator, Technology & Statistics Section

David Sprick, Research Analyst and principal author

Robert O'Loughlin, Analyst Intern and contributing author

Andrew Bell, Research Analyst and data administrator of the Closed Claims Study

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Georgia Rogers, Program Consultant

Linda Nott, Senior Administrative Assistant

Fraud & Abuse Section

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Connie Hammond, KDHR Division of Marketing and Communications

Editing:

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KANSAS INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Insurance Experience and Workers Compensation Fund Tables furnished by:

Sabrina Wells, Comptroller

Michelle Brown

Dick Cook

WASHBURN UNIVERSITY

Statistical Consultation:

Dr. Ron Wasserstein, Professor of Statistics

Special thanks are due to the carriers, group pools, and self-insured entities that were asked to participate in the call for data that allowed the Division to include an analysis of closed claims in Kansas in Section 3.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables & Charts	9
SECTION ONE: Administrative Profile of the Division of Workers Compensation	11
Business & Accounting.....	12
Industrial Safety & Health	13
Judicial	15
Workers Compensation Appeals Board.....	17
Fraud & Abuse.....	18
Applications	19
Coverage & Compliance.....	20
Data Collection	21
Data Entry	22
Mediation.....	23
Medical Services	24
Ombudsman/Claims Advisory.....	25
Rehabilitation.....	27
Research.....	28
Technology & Statistics.....	29
Organizational Chart FY2003.....	30
SECTION TWO: Incidence of Workplace Injury and Illness in Kansas	31
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Kansas	32
Kansas Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates	41
SECTION THREE: Workers Compensation Claims Statistics.....	97
The Kansas Workers Compensation Fund.....	98
Workers Compensation Insurance Experience	99
The Kansas Closed Claims Study (CCS).....	100
The 2003 Closed Claims Study (CCS)	101
A Comparative Analysis of 1999-2003 CCS Claim Costs & Characteristics	114
SECTION FOUR: Workers Compensation Fraud & Abuse.....	121
Introduction.....	122
Referrals.....	123
Investigations	125
Collections	126
APPENDIX A: Technical Notes.....	129
Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates	130
Kansas Closed Claims Study (CCS) Methodology.....	130

LIST OF TABLES & CHARTS

TABLES

SECTION ONE

1-1	Assessments Collected During Calendar Year 2002	12
1-2	Self-Insurance Summary	12
1-3	Administrative Law Judges' Case Activity	16
1-4	FY2000-FY2003 Ombudsman Contacts	26
1-5	FY2003 Requests for Information from the Research Section.....	28

SECTION TWO

2-1	Kansas Total Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY1992-FY2003	33
2-2	Severity of Injury & Illness as Percentage of Total Injuries & Illnesses FY1992-FY2003	34
2-3	Counties Reporting Greatest Number of Total Injuries & Illnesses FY2003	35
2-4	Most Frequent Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (by Total Inj/Ill) FY2003	36
2-5	Most Frequent Causes of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (by Total Inj/Ill) FY2003	36
2-6	Most Frequent Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (by Total Inj/Ill) FY2003	37
2-7	Most Frequent Body Member Reported for Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (by Total Inj/Ill) FY2003	38
2-8	Industries (SIC) with Greatest Number of Total Occupational Injuries & Illnesses FY2003	39
2-9	Industries (NAICS) with Greatest Number of Total Occupational Injuries & Illnesses FY2003	39
2-10	Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Age FY2003	40
2-11	Kansas Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Rate FY1992-FY2003	43
2-12	BLS Survey of Kansas Private Sector Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate 1994-2001	46
2-13	Kansas Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Rate by NAICS Division FY2003	47
2-14	Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate for Kansas Wholesale Trade FY1993-FY2002	49
2-15	Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate for Kansas Mining Sector FY1993-FY2002	49
2-16	Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate for Kansas Construction FY1993-FY2002	50
2-17	Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate for Kansas Manufacturing FY1993-FY2002	50
2-18	Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate for Kansas Transportation et al. FY1993-FY2002	51
2-19	Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate for Kansas Retail Trade FY1993-FY2002	51
2-20	Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate for Kansas Finance et al. FY1993-FY2002	52
2-21	Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate for Kansas Services FY1993-FY2002	52
2-22	Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate for Kansas Public Sector FY1993-FY2002	53
2-23	Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY2003	54
2-24	Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY2003	57
2-25	Cause of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY2003	59
2-26	Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY2003	61
2-27	Body Member Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY2003	63
2-28	Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY2003	65
2-29	Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY2003	83

SECTION THREE

3-1	Workers Compensation Fund Case Load Scheduled	98
3-2	Workers Compensation Fund Expenditure Analysis	98
3-3	Workers Compensation Fund Receipts Analysis	99
3-4	Workers Compensation Insurance Experience	100
3-5	2003 Closed Claim Costs Statistics	102
3-6	2003 Closed Claims Time Intervals	102

LIST OF TABLES & CHARTS

TABLES Continued

3-7	2003 Closed Claims Percentage of Impairment	103
3-8	2003 Closed Claims Attorney Involvement with Claim.....	103
3-9	2003 Closed Claims Legal Expenses Associated with Claim	104
3-10	2003 Closed Claims Average Wage & Indemnity by Employer Payroll	104
3-11	2003 CCS: Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas.....	117
3-12	2002 CCS: Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas.....	118
3-13	2001 CCS: Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas.....	118
3-14	2000 CCS: Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas.....	119
3-15	1999 CCS: Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas.....	119
3-16	CCS Total Costs for Claims 1999-2003	120

SECTION FOUR

4-1	Overview of Fraud & Abuse Unit Activity	123
4-2	Who is Reporting Fraud, Abuse & Lack of Compliance.....	123
4-3	Referrals by County	124
4-4	Number of Fraud, Abuse & Compliance Cases Reported	125
4-5	Number of Cases	126
4-6	Fraud, Abuse, & Compliance Collections	127

CHARTS

SECTION ONE

1-1	Industrial Health & Safety Administrative Activity	14
1-2	FY1999-FY2003 Total Ombudsman Contacts	26

SECTION TWO

2-1	Rate of Occupational Injury & Illness per 100 FTE by Severity FY1992-2003	44
-----	---	----

SECTION THREE

3-1	Distribution of Claimants by Age: CCS 2003	106
3-2	Average Claim Costs by Age of Claimant: CCS 2003.....	106
3-3	Average Claim Costs by Gender of Claimant: CCS 2003.....	107
3-4	Most Frequent Causes of Injury: CCS 2003.....	107
3-5	Average Claim Costs for the Most Frequent Causes of Injury: CCS 2003	108
3-6	Most Frequently Reported Nature of Claimant Injury: CCS 2003	108
3-7	Average Claim Costs for Most Frequently Reported Nature of Claimant Injury: CCS 2003	109
3-8	Most Frequent Major Body Region Injured by Claimant: CCS 2003	109
3-9	Average Claim Costs by Major Body Region: CCS 2003.....	110
3-10	Most Frequent Scheduled Body Part Claims: CCS 2003	110
3-11	Average Claim Costs for Most Frequent Scheduled Body Part Claims: CCS 2003	111
3-12	Most Frequent Unscheduled Body Part Claims: CCS 2003	111
3-13	Average Claim Costs for the Most Frequent Unscheduled Body Parts: CCS 2003	112
3-14	Most Frequent Benefit Type of Claimant: CCS 2003	112
3-15	Average Indemnity Costs by Benefit Type: CCS 2003.....	113
3-16	Claim Costs for Carpal Tunnel and All Other Cumulative Injuries: CCS 2003.....	113
3-17	Average Total Indemnity & Medical Claim Costs in Kansas 1999-2003	117
3-18	Average Claim Duration, Time Away From Work & Medical Recovery in Kansas 1999-2003....	118

Section 1

Administrative Profile of the Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

BUSINESS & ACCOUNTING SECTION

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

- **Review** and approve or disapprove applications of individual employers requesting to become self-insured, pursuant to K.S.A. 44-532 and K.A.R. 54-14-4.
- **Collect** and tabulate information needed to issue assessments against insurance carriers, group pools, and self-insured employers to generate sufficient fees to support the Division, as mandated by K.S.A. 74-712 through 74-719.
- **Prepare** the budget annually within established deadlines and monitor monthly expenditures.
- **Order** equipment and supplies as needed to maintain the operations and efficiency of more than 100 employees in Topeka and in four regional offices.
- **Sell** workers compensation law books and medical fee schedules to the public as required by law.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Assessed** and collected fees from 917 insurance carriers, group pools, and individual self-insured employers.
- **Approved** the renewal of a net 244 permits, approved 17 new applicants, and processed 30 cancellations.

OBJECTIVES

- **Consult** with self-insured companies in order to improve and simplify the application process.
- **Complete** the annual budget preparation prior to the established due dates.
- **Complete** a financial review and analysis of all banks issuing letters of credit to self-insured companies.

Table 1-1
Assessments Collected

Description	Amount Collected
Reported losses paid in calendar year 2002	\$394,714,160
Current assessment factor	0.0245
Assessments collected during calendar year 2003	\$9,828,209
Number of carriers and self-insurers reporting	917

Table 1-2
Self-Insurance Summary

	FY03	FY02	FY01	FY00	FY99	FY98	FY97
Employers' New Applications Approved	17	31	27	21	13	17	26
Canceled Permits	30	24	17	14	18	37	29
Qualified Employers	244	257	250	240	243	257	277
Group-Funded Pools in Force	15	15	15	15	15	16	23

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY & HEALTH SECTION

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

- *21(d) CONSULTATION*: **offers** assistance to private sector employers in safety and health program evaluations. Consultants offer advice in the recognition, evaluation, and control of hazards in the workplace. Assistance with program initiation and development is available. Training, both formal and informal, is performed in all areas of safety and health. All services are at no cost to the client.
- *PUBLIC SECTOR COMPLIANCE*: **monitors** the public sector--cities, counties, state agencies, and school districts by performing compliance audits under KSA 44-636. Occupational hazards are identified and program elements are assessed. Hazards must be abated within 60 days. Investigations of employee complaints, near misses and fatalities are also conducted.
- *ACCIDENT PREVENTION*: **evaluates** insurance companies to ensure that they are offering safety and health services to their insured as required by law. The quality and quantity of these services are evaluated by trained consultants by directly reviewing insurance company records. An annual report is completed each year and forwarded to the insurance commissioner.
- *BOILER SAFETY INSPECTIONS*: **performs** periodic state-certified regular and special inspections of all boilers private and public as required by law. Boiler safety has a high priority as indicated under KSA 44-913 et seq. Boiler and pressure vessel manufacturers and repair firms are monitored. All new installations of pressure vessels in the state are inspected. The boiler program is fee funded.
- *SAFETY & HEALTH CONFERENCE COMMITTEE*: **plans** and organizes the annual Kansas Safety & Health conference to bring industrial, academic, vendor, and government safety representatives together. The conference is self-supporting and seeks to address the relevant safety issues in a variety of workshops and presentations.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

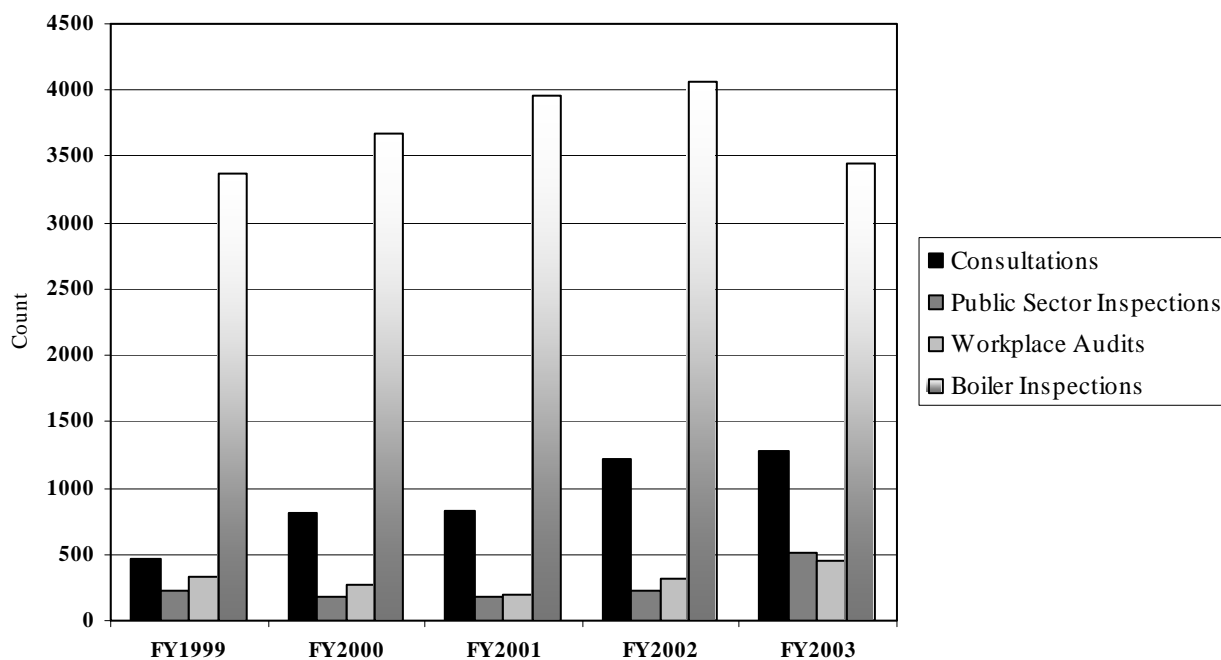
- **Performed** 1,278 consultations over the most recent evaluation period; 5,500 hazards were identified, and 3,438 were classified as serious and were corrected.
- **Performed** public sector inspections in 516 cities, counties, school districts, state agencies, and other worksites; 2,093 discrepancies were identified and corrected. Eleven (11) employee complaints were assessed and no public sector fatalities were investigated. More than 11,296 public sector employees were affected by these inspections.
- **Audited** 444 workplaces with 22,785 employees under Accident Prevention. There were 2,879 types of hazards identified. Insurance companies doing business in Kansas reported that 10,026 inspections had been completed.
- **Conducted** 3,445 boiler inspections which resulted in 263,118 in inspection fees. Additionally, 18 shop reviews and 15 special inspections were conducted which brought in 11,482 and 5,340 respectively. The state general fund received 20 percent of these funds or 32,416 from these funds. During this year, nearly 11,894 certificates were issued.
- **Hosted** 324 attendees at the 53rd Annual Safety and Health Conference in Topeka.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY & HEALTH SECTION

OBJECTIVES

- **Complete** 1,000 consultations under the 21(d) Consultation Program.
- **Perform** 200 compliance visits of public sector institutions. Respond to all public sector complaints and perform investigations of all fatalities and near misses.
- **Increase** the number of Accident Prevention audits to 500 and offer assistance to insurance carriers for improving the quality of safety and health services through an internship program.
- **Conduct** 3,400 boiler inspections, issue 10,000 certificates, and inspect all new boiler and pressure vessel installations in the state.

Figure 1-1
Industrial Safety & Health Administrative Activity



JUDICIAL SECTION

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

- **Provide** timely hearings in contested workers compensation claims.
- **Issue** a written decision within five days of the preliminary hearing.
- **Issue** an award following the regular hearing within 30 days of submission of the evidence.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Continued** to provide technical training for several administrative law judges at the National Judicial College.
- **Continued** to effectively manage significant caseloads with a large number of preliminary, regular, and post-award hearings.
- **Continued** implementation of a uniform policy for scheduling and holding preliminary or motion hearings within 21 days of the request for hearing.
- **Continued** educational outreach to the public about the workers compensation laws and fostered better understanding of the workers compensation judicial procedure. This was accomplished by several administrative law judges accepting public speaking invitations.
- **Continued** management training for all administrative law judges to assist in the efficient operation of each regional office.

OBJECTIVES

- **Continue** to upgrade the section's information processing technology and to help the administrative law judge research, and to assist their staff in meeting production and record retention requirements.
- **Provide** additional training for the judicial section staff in order to efficiently accomplish the primary functions of the section.
- **Implement** a meeting schedule for the administrative law judges to discuss methods to enact systemic change in order to continue to provide timely hearings and decisions.
- **Increase** outreach programs to educate the public and eliminate myths concerning the workers compensation judicial process.
- **Continue** to provide additional technical training for the administrative law judges at judicial colleges.
- **Continue** having offices test new software applications to assist and improve performance of judicial duties.

JUDICIAL SECTION

Table 1-3
Administrative Law Judges' Case Activity

Cases Assigned	6,209
Awards	412
Agreed Awards	457
Preliminary Hearing Held	1,731
Regular Hearing Held	767
Settlement Hearing Held	185
Motion Hearing Held	245
Post-Award Hearing Held	19
Pre-Hearing Settlement Conference Held	4,085
Case to Inactive Status	3,411
Cases Submitted for Decision	307
Preliminary Awards Granted	1,590
Temporary Total & Medical	438
Temporary Total	199
Medical	808
Preliminary Order	145
Preliminary Awards Denied	288
Temporary Total & Medical	120
Temporary Total	74
Medical	94
Settlement of Cases Set for Hearing	5,068
Settlement of Cases Not Set for Hearing	3,570

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

WORKERS COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

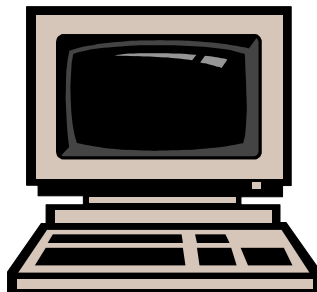
- **Responsible** for providing de novo review of administrative law judge decisions appealed in workers compensation matters.
- **Responsible** for deciding all appeals from a final order or award. Jurisdiction of preliminary hearing appeals is limited to certain issues.
- **Responsible** for insuring that decisions are made in compliance with existing workers compensation laws and regulations.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Issued** 512 decisions involving both awards and orders during the period July 1, 2002, through June 30, 2003. The board received 557 applications for review during the period from July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003 and had a total of 591 dispositions.
- **Continue** to maintain and update the *Workers Compensation Appeals Board Index of Decisions* Web site. The *Index* is a quick reference and research tool supplementing the Division of Workers Compensation Web site by accessing select Board decisions. The Web address is www.wcboard.hr.state.ks.us. The Index is broken out into three separate sections. The *Keyword Index* and *Table of Contents* sections contain workers compensation topics that are each assigned a subsection number. Once a topic and corresponding subsection number are picked, users can go to the *Case Summaries* section, which contains summaries of relevant Board decisions arranged by subsection numbers. The site includes a search engine and among other choices, allows users to: 1) calculate days/weeks when figuring awards, 2) look up frequently asked questions (FAQs), and 3) convert case names into docket numbers to access the full-text version of the Board's decisions.
- **Continue** to refine Appeals Board database. The data base is used for public dissemination of information regarding appeals cases as well as internal record keeping.

OBJECTIVES

- **Continue** to work with the Director's office to implement rules and regulations that will simplify the appeals process.
- **Continue** to look for ways to become more efficient and more timely in its decisions.



Visit the Workers Compensation
Appeals Board Web site at:
www.wcboard.hr.state.ks.us

FRAUD & ABUSE SECTION

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

- **Created** to combat fraudulent activities by claimants and to prevent abusive practices by respondents.
- **Investigates** alleged violations of the Workers Compensation Act. If a violation of the Act is discovered, the section attempts to pursue administrative remedies when appropriate. In certain cases, the section may ask county or district attorneys to file criminal charges.
- **Reports** other criminal activities discovered through its investigations. When appropriate, this section turns cases over to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Kansas Insurance Department or appropriate federal and state authorities.
- **Works** with the Division's Compliance section to ensure that Kansas employers maintain the proper amount of workers compensation insurance as prescribed by law.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Investigated** more than 1,370 alleged fraudulent or abusive acts since the inception of the unit in 1994.
- **Filed** numerous administrative actions. Many of these resulted in restitution paid to the victims, or fines paid to the Division.
- **Conducted** investigations that resulted in an increase during FY2003 in the number of administrative cases filed by the Assistant Attorney General assigned to the Division of Workers Compensation and criminal cases filed by county or district attorneys around the state. Disposition in many of these cases resulted in restitution by the defendant, and in some cases jail or probation time as well.

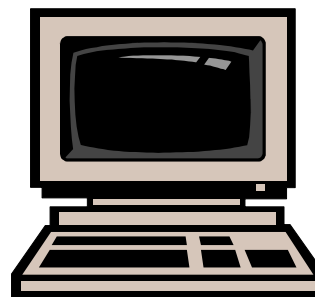
OBJECTIVES

- **Continue** high standards of investigation and ensure the continued prosecution of criminal activity.
- **Encourage** County and District Attorneys to file more criminal proceedings against those who violate the Workers Compensation Act.
- **Continue** the positive working relationship that this section has with other law enforcement agencies as well as other sections of the Division.
- **Continue** educational programs designed to explain what workers compensation fraud is, what its costs are, and how to combat it.



FRAUD HOTLINE

1-800-332-0353 24hrs/day
1-785-296-6392 (8 a.m. - 5 p.m.)



FRAUD E-MAIL ADDRESS

wcfraud@hr.state.ks.us

APPLICATIONS SECTION

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

- **Research** applications for hearings to assure that appropriate counsel, insurance carrier, employer, and claimant are reflected in each hearing.
- **Research** and review cases to assure the filing of all necessary and required legal documentation.
- **Assign** judges based on a set of criteria; and dates for hearings are assigned to meet statutory requirements.
- **Create** a physical docket file that reflects all required documentation pertaining to the legal claim for workers compensation for injury and the response from both the employer and the insurance carrier. This file becomes the official legal document upon which all present and future legal proceedings will rely for information.
- **Records** and enters information into the Web-based database and appropriate notices of hearing are sent to all parties involved with each case.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Researched and processed** preliminary hearing applications in three or fewer days. For FY2003, there was a total of 16,066 applications researched and processed by the section. A total of 7,346 preliminary hearing applications and 5,799 applications for a regular hearing were researched and processed during FY2003.
- **Assignment** of an administrative law judge was made for each case, and notices were provided to all parties involved. There were 41 applications for a surviving spouse or dependent hearing filed with this unit and 538 post award medical applications. A total of 2,342 “miscellaneous” applications were researched and processed by the unit and include all applications for amendments, review and modifications, penalties, insolvent impleadings, corrections, and returned notices.

OBJECTIVES

- **Continue** to provide outstanding service to both internal and external customers.
- **Develop** a plan to implement an imaging system to process accident reports and other documents in the Division.

COVERAGE & COMPLIANCE SECTION

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

There are currently two Units within the Coverage & Compliance Section. They include the following:

- **Compliance** - Ensure all employers doing business in Kansas are aware of and in compliance with their responsibilities regarding the Workers Compensation Act. Enforce proof of coverage and compliance requirements.
- **Accident Reporting** - Research and confirm illegible, incorrect or incomplete information received on accident report forms and prepare the corrected information for further processing.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Compliance** - Established more than 3,000 contacts regarding proof of coverage. Of these, 365 were required to obtain new coverage and 1,064 were starting new businesses in Kansas that this section investigated. Enforcement efforts ensured the employee a safe and protected work environment.
- **Accident Reporting** - A keen eye for detail enabled the Accident Reporting Unit to research, confirm, and process illegible, incorrect, or incomplete accident reports.

OBJECTIVES

- **Establish** electronic data reporting between NCCI and Contributions and develop a plan to improve the processing of accident reports.
- **Maintain** cooperation between various state and national entities.

DATA COLLECTION SECTION

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

- **Reviews, researches, and computes**, according to State Workers Compensation laws and regulations, awards, settlements, and final receipt and releases of liability data of amounts paid for temporary total and permanent partial disability, attorney fees, and medical costs.
- **Provides** a cross check for administrative law judges' awards in Workers Compensation cases based on legislatively set schedules for reimbursement of medical and attorney fees along with monetary awards for permanent disabilities. Information researched and computed by this unit is used to produce annual statistical reports mandated by State of Kansas law.
- **Prepares and certifies** all documentation for cases which are being heard by the Court of Appeals.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Collected** information on dollar amounts, type of payments made, body part being compensated, percent of disability rating, and attorney fees; information was collected from 422 awards, 479 agreed awards, 8,650 settlements, 154 joint petition and stipulations, and approximately 256 final receipt and release of liabilities.
- **Collected** court reporter fee information.

OBJECTIVES

- **Continue** to provide outstanding service to customers in and out of the Division.
- **Develop** a plan to implement an imaging system to process accident reports and other documents in the Division.

DATA ENTRY SECTION

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

- **Codes** and enters data into a computerized database, from all accident reports filed with the Division.
- **Data Entry** - Ensure all accident reports received are accurately coded and keyed into the Web-based database system in a timely fashion.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Coded** and entered into the mainframe computer accident and disease reports received during this fiscal year. Codes provide information such as body part, cause, nature, and source of the injury. Carrier and employer information is also gathered from accident reports filed. The reports entered also generate labels for letters to the injured workers, answering questions about benefits and procedures. Statistics for the annual statistical report are made available from the information on the accident reports.
- **Data Entry** - Diligent effort put forth by the Data Entry staff ensure the accident reports are accurately coded and keyed. Future statistics and all accident reporting information is based on the exceptional coding and keying skill of the Data Entry staff.

OBJECTIVES

- **Continue** to provide outstanding service to customers in and out of the Division.
- **Develop** a plan to implement an imaging system to process accident reports and other documents in the Division.

MEDIATION SECTION

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

- **Provide** parties a means of resolving disputes in an informal and non-adversarial atmosphere.
- **Assist** parties in resolving their disputes.
- **Provide** mediation conferences in a timely manner.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Maintained** a mediation process that is user friendly and responsive to our customers' needs.
- **Conducted** mediation conferences in a timely manner (within seven days or as requested by the parties).
- **Provided** educational training to insurance carriers on the benefits of using the mediation process as a means of resolving disputes.

OBJECTIVES

- **Educate** the public on the benefits of using mediation as a means of resolving disputes.
- **Increase** the use of the mediation process.
- **Provide** cost savings to the workers compensation system by reducing the number of issues being litigated.
- **Implement** video conferencing technology within the mediation process.

MEDICAL SERVICES SECTION

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

- **Administration** of the medical fee schedule. The schedule of maximum fees is to be current, reasonable, and fair. Revision of the schedule is required, as necessary, every two years, in order to promote health care cost containment, yet ensure the availability of necessary treatment and care for injured employees.
- **Administration** of plans for both utilization review and peer review of health care services.
- **Act** as a liaison between health care providers, attorneys, employers, employees, and insurance carriers or self-insured businesses.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Implementation** of a new version of the medical fee schedule, December 1, 2003.
- **Refinement** of a contract agreement between the Kansas Division of Workers Compensation and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to combine resources for the collection and analysis of health care data.
- **Working** with other sections of the Division toward the development of an electronic system for bill payments and data entry.
- **Implementation** of online access to the Quick Reference Table (QRT) of the Medical Fee Schedule.

OBJECTIVES

- **Progressive** research and development for the next required revision of the medical Fee Schedule due in December of 2005.
- **Study and Evaluation** of a Resource Based Relative Value System (RBRVS), to be considered for Medical Fee Schedule refinement and improvement.

OMBUDSMAN/CLAIMS ADVISORY SECTION

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

- **Assist** injured workers, employers, and other parties to protect their rights under the workers compensation act.
- **To provide** technical assistance to all parties on workers compensation.
- **Assist** unrepresented claimants in obtaining a hearing, mediation, or appeal.
- **Provide** presentations and training opportunities to interested parties.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Provided** a point of contact for all parties to clarify issues and obtain information.
- **Received** and/or initiated 27,199 contacts, which included general information, specific issues regarding reported and unreported accidents and on-site visits to employers.
- **Provided** educational opportunities for 29 employers and insurance groups, including employers in the assigned risk pool.
- **Provided** educational opportunities for 962 individuals during the past fiscal year.
- **Increased** public awareness of resources for parties needing presentations of workers compensation.
- **Provided** technical assistance to employers through on-site visits and training.
- **Established** a set of protocols and guidelines for services to employers.

OBJECTIVES

- **Increase** employer contacts by providing more training to employer groups and making more on-site visits to employers who need assistance.
- **Increase** the section's ability to initiate contact with injured workers to see if appropriate information is being received as required by statute.
- **Increase** public awareness of the availability of ombudsmen assistance in alternative dispute resolution.
- **Develop** a reporting system to track number and types of individuals reached by presentations and on-site visits.
- **Increase** public awareness and use of the Division's Web site for information and downloadable forms.

OMBUDSMAN/CLAIMS ADVISORY SECTION

Table 1-4

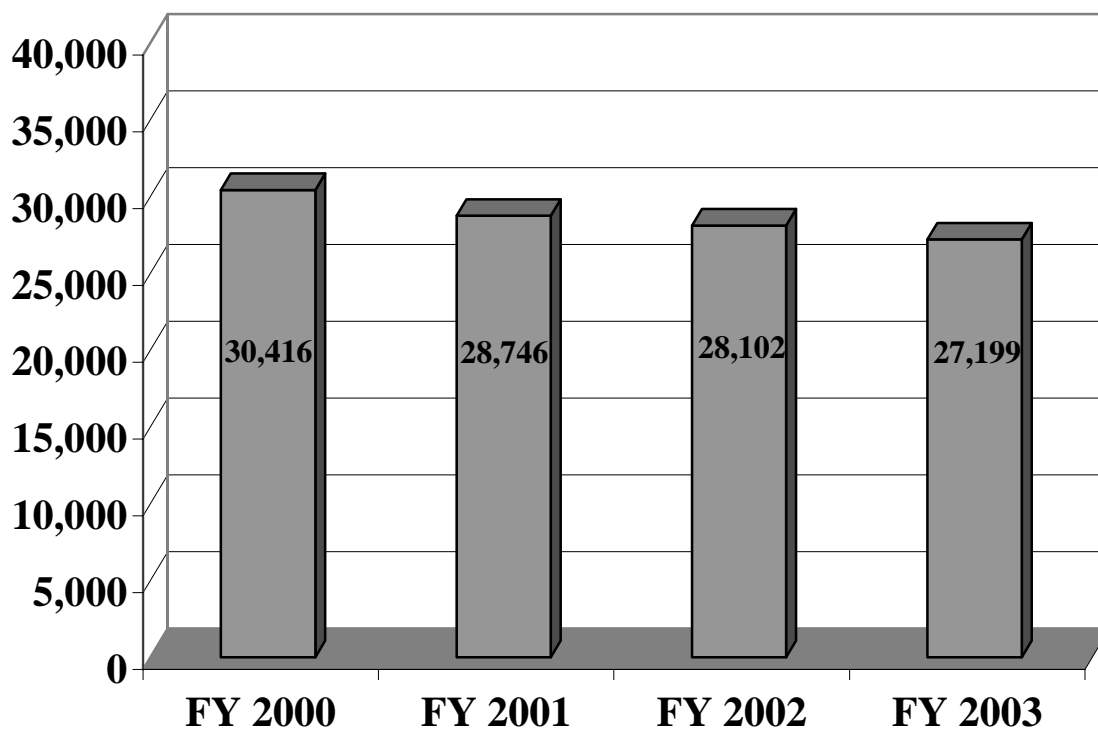
FY2000-FY2003 Ombudsman Contacts

Category	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	Total
Employees	13,836	13,253	14,012	13,444	41,101
Employers	3,176	3,484	4,313	4,501	10,973
Insurance Carriers	1,966	1,570	1,933	1,703	5,469
Insurance Agents	521	778	1,185	1,127	2,484
Attorneys	1,430	1,296	1,392	1,245	4,118
Health Care	901	858	1,107	1,249	2,866
Miscellaneous	2,058	3,310	4,160	3,930	9,528
Ombuds Files	6,528	4,197	N/A*	N/A*	10,725
Total Contacts	30,416	28,746	28,102	27,199	87,264

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*For 2002 & 2003 Ombuds File Contacts are incorporated into other categories.

Figure 1-2
TOTAL OMBUDSMAN CONTACTS
FY 2000 - FY 2003



REHABILITATION SECTION

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

- **Coordinates** vocational rehabilitation services for injured workers when the insurance company/employer elects to provide services.
- **Reviews** medical management closures to determine the need for referral to other state and community vocational programs and services.
- **Refers** injured workers to the state vocational rehabilitation agency in which the individual resides when the insurance company/employer elects not to provide services.
- **Monitors** the effectiveness of both private and public vocational rehabilitation services for injured Kansas workers.
- **Provides** technical assistance for private and public vocational rehabilitation providers by telephone and personal visits.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Provided oversight** for 78 referrals to qualified private sector vocational rehabilitation vendors. Rehabilitation plans were developed for 32 individuals with 18 receiving job placement services and 5 in training programs. Eleven injured workers were employed at time of closure or service completion.
- **Received** 2,090 medical management referrals. Qualified rehabilitation vendors returned 490 injured workers to their employer (at time of injury) through individualized services.
- **Reviewed** 1,189 medical management closure reports to determine those in need of vocational rehabilitation or community services.
- **Informed** 224 injured workers of vocational options available through the private and/or public sector vocational services. At the end of FY2003, thirty-two referred workers were involved with Kansas Rehabilitation Services and out-of-state vocational rehabilitation agencies with 15 currently in a vocational rehabilitation plan.
- **Provided** technical assistance to the Kansas Division of Rehabilitation Services staff on an individual basis.
- **Researched** vocational rehabilitation services for out-of-state residents and referred them to appropriate programs.
- **Provided** information and referral to injured workers inquiring about rehabilitation options available from the public and private sectors.

OBJECTIVES

- **Increase** public awareness of the vocational assistance available through the Rehabilitation Section.
- **Continue** to educate insurance providers, employers, attorneys, and injured workers of the options and resources available through vocational rehabilitation.
- **Increase** the provision of information to all parties and coordinate informational resources with the Ombudsman section.
- **Increase** referrals to various vocational service options.

RESEARCH SECTION

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

- **Researches** requests for information from attorney's, judges, claimant, insurance companies, and the general public, concerning records pertaining to past and present workers compensation cases.
- **Verifies** requests to assure that legal requirements concerning the confidentiality of workers compensation records are met.
- **Conducts** research through computerized and hard copy files of workers compensation histories of injured workers; and responses are provided as appropriate and according to legal requirements.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Responded** to more than 33,000 research requests from attorneys, insurance carriers, and employers for workers compensation claimant histories.

OBJECTIVES

- **Keep** turnaround time for research requests to within four days.
- **Continue** to provide outstanding service to customers in and out of the Division.

Table 1-5
FY2003 Requests for Information from the Research Section

Month	Attorneys	Insurance Company	Walk-ins	Social Security	Employers	Kansas Insurance Dept	Misc	Total
2002								
July	850	401	0	2	2,509	3	6	3,771
August	819	422	2	3	2,239	1	8	3,494
September	755	336	3	4	1,654	3	3	2,758
October	782	311	6	1	1,877	5	5	2,987
November	684	379	5	5	1,292	1	4	2,370
December	663	297	0	2	1,183	7	3	2,155
2003								
January	820	351	5	9	1,679	6	0	2,850
February	737	347	0	3	1,418	7	0	2,512
March	762	381	2	5	1,446	5	10	2,611
April	744	346	1	3	1,700	11	19	2,824
May	630	360	2	3	1,705	12	19	2,731
June	721	394	0	3	1,618	8	16	2,760
Total Requests For Year	8,947	4,325	26	43	20,320	69	93	33,823
Average Requests Per Day	35.65	17.23	0.10	0.17	80.96	0.27	0.37	134.75

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

TECHNOLOGY & STATISTICS SECTION

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

- **Responsible** for developing by the statutory deadline, and providing ongoing support for, a voluntary Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) option for insurance carriers and employers to report accident information.
- **Responsible** for working with Division users and Departmental programmers to maintain and enhance productivity through the Division's client-server, Internet-based system.
- **Responsible** for research studies mandated by statute, including studies of closed claims and the effectiveness of the Workers Compensation Act. The staff collects data as needed or requested, including survey instrument design, data collection, statistical analysis, and reporting. The staff responds to individual research requests from both internal and external customers.
- **Responsible** for delivering workers compensation information to the Department, the legislature, and the general public through the following: an annual statistical report, a Web site, and reports from research studies and evaluations. The staff maintains a database of information on work-related accidents in Kansas.

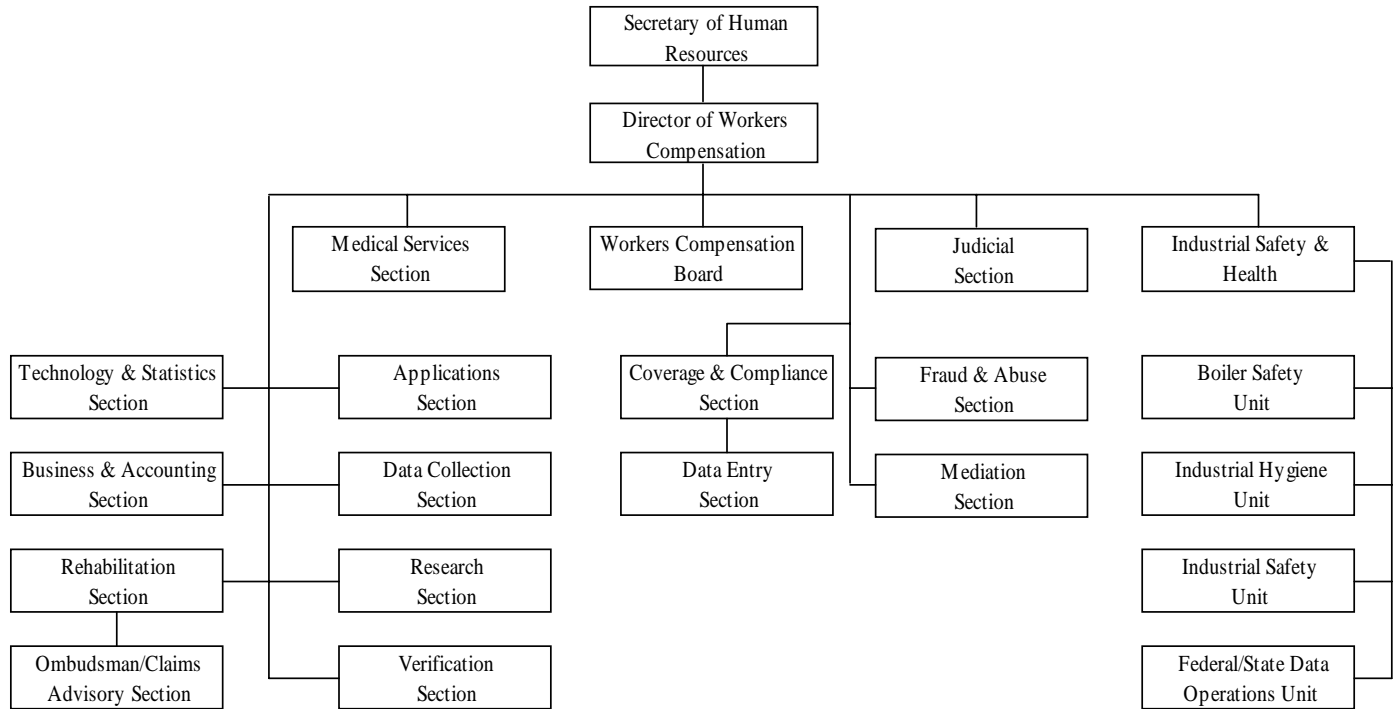
ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Documented** EDI requirements and specifications for insurance carrier reporting, with the input of insurance carriers and a consultant.
- **Published** a draft of the Kansas EDI Implementation Guide, to assist insurers seeking to develop or adapt their business and technical systems for purposes of electronic reporting. The technical specifications are based on a national standard and include data elements, timing of events, and edits consistent with current (paper) reporting requirements.
- **Sponsored** an EDI Informational Meeting to share requirements and processes with insurance carriers.
- **Published** the annual report for the Division, including statistical data on the accomplishments of the Fraud and Abuse Section and on closed claims received from a sampling of insurers.
- **Completed** special Open and Closed Claims reports and general research on topics requested by internal and external customers.
- **Prepared** work requests for implementation by Departmental computer programmers, including installation of faster, more powerful servers.
- **Continued** to support redesign and updating of the Division's Web site, including ensuring public access to all Division forms and to certain reports converted to Adobe PDF for downloading by customers.

OBJECTIVES

- **Ensure** quality control of EDI transmissions received on or before January 1, 2004 from those insurers agreeing to voluntarily submit first and subsequent reports electronically. Continue to participate with other states and insurers in a national project to develop and update standards for electronic reporting of accidents.
- **Support** enhancements and improvements to the Division's Web-enabled, client-server environment, also the Division's Webpage, through the work request system of the Department's Information Systems Section.
- **Publish** an annual statistical report and special Closed Claims reports, and to encourage Internet downloading of such documents in PDF format in order to save on printing costs.
- **Conduct** statistical research for internal and external customers.
- **Collect** Closed Claims information from a sample of Kansas insurers on medical, indemnity, rehabilitation, legal, and other costs.

Organizational Chart
Kansas Department of Human Resources
Division of Workers Compensation
FY2003



Section 2

Incidence of Workplace Injury and Illness in Kansas

The state of Kansas has a compelling interest in the safety, health and productivity of its workforce. An important aspect of that commitment is the Division's daily monitoring of the workplace environment and periodic analysis of the incidence and severity of occupational injuries and illnesses within the state. Every year the Division publishes its decision support data for the Legislature and interested parties in the form of the annual statistical report. In the first part of this section we report on many aspects of occupational injuries and illnesses in the state of Kansas for FY2003, including the causes, nature and source, industries and counties in which they occur and the body member implicated in the reported injuries and illnesses. Next, we briefly discuss the widely reported private industry injury incidence rates published by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the United States Department of Labor and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) and compare and contrast our calculated incidence rates for "non-federal" employment in the state of Kansas for the last 10 fiscal years with those of BLS.

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Kansas

In order to report more meaningful statistics on both the severity and incidence of occupational injuries and illnesses in the state of Kansas the Division of Workers Compensation has made several policy changes that impact our reporting. Prior to last year, the Division calculated the statewide totals based on the date that the report of injury was processed administratively (internally), not by the date of injury. Since most consumers of our information interpreted the totals reported per fiscal year to be based on injury date rather than processing date the Division has re-calculated all aggregate totals and incidence rates for the previous fiscal years (1992-2001) and published the results in last year's report. Second, two years ago the Division moved its injury and other data from a series of independent tables on a mainframe computer to a relational database on a client-server system. During the data conversion process the Division was able to purge its system of literally thousands of duplicate injury and illness reports. The enhancement of both the quality and the accuracy of the data represent an increase in its value as a public good, subsequently, the Division has re-calculated the aggregate totals and incidence rates to reflect these policy changes, and it is reported below.

Kansas classifies nonfatal occupational injuries, according to severity, as "no time lost," "time lost," and "hospitalized." "Time lost" injuries are those that "incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn." "No time lost" injuries are defined as those in which the employee did not miss work beyond the remainder of the day, shift or turn. Injuries requiring "hospitalization" are reported as well as workplace injuries and illness resulting in death ("fatal"). In other words, the most severe types of occupational injury or illness are classified as "fatal" while the least severe are reported as "no time lost" cases. Table 2-1 contains the aggregate totals (by severity) of Kansas's occupational injuries and illnesses for the last 12 fiscal years.

- There were 68,137 occupational injuries and illnesses reported to the Division of Workers Compensation during FY2003. The FY2003 total reflect all accidents occurring during the year, including fatalities, and represents a decrease of 4,688 reported injuries and illnesses or a 6.4 percent decrease from last year's total.
- From another perspective 187 employees per day were either injured or killed on the job in Kansas last fiscal year.
- Workplace fatalities, the most severe type of injury, decreased 21 percent from the previous year (42 reported deaths) but were well below the 10-year average of 59 reported cases.
- The 55,101 "no time lost" injuries and illnesses reported constitute 81 percent of all reported injuries and illnesses. "No time lost" injuries increased nearly 5 percent from the previous year's numbers.

- “Time lost” injuries and illnesses totaled 12,189 a 2.6 percent increase from the previous year’s totals.
- Injuries and illnesses that required hospitalization decreased from 8,347 to 805. This is the last year that the Division will include hospitalization as a reportable severity code. The Division’s assessment of the dramatic increases & decreases in hospitalization cases over the past several years is due to data coding mistakes, therefore, it will not be reported again (in addition, a hospitalized case and time lost case are not mutually exclusive severity categories).

One limitation of reported aggregate totals is that they do not account for year-to-year changes in the workforce population within Kansas. Perhaps the least sophisticated benchmark statistic for comparing year-to-year totals without controlling for workforce population increases/decreases would be to calculate the percentage of total injuries and illnesses that resulted in “no time lost,” “time lost,” “hospitalization” and in fatality. The rationale is that the state has an interest in knowing what percentage of total injuries and illnesses constitute the range of severity that either decrease productivity, endanger worker safety, disrupt labor participation or that result in death.

- In FY2003 81 percent of total injuries and illnesses classified as “no time lost,” an increase of 8.7 percent from FY2002.
- The data in Table 2-2 show that the percentage of “no time lost” injuries, the least severe of the four categories, as a percentage of total injuries has increased by 25.6 percent from FY1992.
- “Time lost” injuries accounted for roughly 17.9 percent of total injuries in FY2003 and this constituted a decrease of 24.6 percent from FY1992.
- Workplace fatalities have historically accounted for less than 1/10,000 of a percent of total injuries and illnesses.

Below we discuss the incidence rate per 100 full-time equivalent workers in order to do a fair year-to-year comparison of occupational injury and illness behavior in Kansas.

Table 2-1
Kansas Total Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY1992-FY2003

Year	No Time Lost Illnesses & Injuries	Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses	Injuries & Illnesses Requiring Hospitalization	Fatal Injuries	Total Injuries & Illnesses
FY1992	50,173	38,548	1,909	51	90,681
FY1993	50,232	45,638	2,211	48	98,129
FY1994	50,406	45,436	2,249	57	98,148
FY1995	52,473	39,474	2,556	67	94,570
FY1996	68,674	24,083	2,846	60	95,663
FY1997	73,415	17,688	6,532	64	97,699
FY1998	63,071	6,994	28,773	70	98,908
FY1999	68,995	6,651	20,023	61	95,730
FY2000	71,327	15,325	3,328	69	90,049
FY2001	64,533	16,788	3,580	44	84,945
FY2002	52,549	11,876	8,347	53	72,825
FY2003	55,101	12,189	805	42	68,137

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-2
Severity of Injury & Illness as Percentage of Total Injuries & Illnesses FY1992-FY2003

Year	No Time Lost Illnesses & Injuries	Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses	Injuries & Illnesses Requiring Hospitalization	Fatal Injuries	Total Injuries & Illnesses
FY1992	0.553	0.425	0.021	0.000562	90,681
FY1993	0.512	0.465	0.023	0.000489	98,129
FY1994	0.514	0.463	0.023	0.000581	98,148
FY1995	0.555	0.417	0.027	0.000708	94,570
FY1996	0.718	0.252	0.030	0.000627	95,663
FY1997	0.751	0.181	0.067	0.000655	97,699
FY1998	0.638	0.071	0.291	0.000708	98,908
FY1999	0.721	0.069	0.209	0.000637	95,730
FY2000	0.792	0.170	0.037	0.000766	90,049
FY2001	0.760	0.198	0.042	0.000518	84,945
FY2002	0.722	0.163	0.115	0.000728	72,825
FY2003	0.809	0.179	0.012	0.000616	68,137

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by County

- As expected, counties with the largest population totals report the greatest number of occupational injuries and illnesses (see Table 2-3).
- Kansas' largest city, Wichita, is located in Sedgwick County, which reported the most number of cases.
- Johnson County, part of metropolitan Kansas City, includes the second and fifth largest cities in Kansas (Overland Park and Olathe respectively) and reported the second largest number of total injuries and illnesses.
- 82 percent of the total injuries and illnesses reported in Sedgwick County and 82 percent of total cases from Johnson County resulted in no time lost from work. Shawnee County, which includes the capital of Topeka, had the third largest number of reported total cases.

The aggregate totals for all Kansas counties are listed in Table 2-23.

Table 2-3
Counties Reporting Greatest Number of Total Injuries & Illnesses FY2003

County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Sedgwick	9,222	1,865	109	8	11,204
Johnson	8,482	1,710	99	3	10,294
Shawnee	4,542	885	50	1	5,478
Wyandotte	3,173	617	31	1	3,822
Unknown	1,914	373	20	3	2,310
Douglas	1,659	427	43		2,129
Saline	1,731	295	22		2,048
Other State	1,296	419	37	5	1,757
Reno	1,378	292	15	3	1,688
Riley	1,161	288	10		1,459

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Source of Occupational Injury and Illness

- The most frequent source of both total occupational injuries and illnesses and “no time lost” cases in FY2003 were due to bodily motion (See Table 2-4).
- Bodily motion injuries accounted for the most frequently reported no time lost and time lost cases.

The aggregate totals for all types of sources of injury and illness are listed in Table 2-24.

Cause of Occupational Injury and Illness

- Again, the physical act of lifting is the most frequent cause of occupational injury for “total injuries and illnesses,” “no time lost” and “time lost” cases (See Table 2-5).
- 24 percent of lifting injuries result in time lost for the injured worker.
- Objects being lifted and non-powered hand tools were the most frequent cause of injury after lifting and unclassifiable injuries.

The aggregate totals for all causes of injury and illness are listed in 2-25.

Table 2-4
Most Frequent Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (by Total Inj/III) FY2003

Source of Injury & Illness	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/III
BODILY MOTION	3,672	989	18		4,679
BOXES, BARRELS, CONTAINERS, PACKAGES	3,388	909	37		4,334
BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES (WALLS, FENCES)	1,607	352	36		1,995
FURNITURE, FIXTURES, FURNISHINGS ETC	2,701	581	16		3,298
HAND TOOLS, NOT POWERED	1,407	272	10		1,689
KNIFE OR RAZOR	1,735	170	23		1,928
METAL ITEMS, UNS	1,689	298	12	1	2,000
MISCELLANEOUS (EARPLUGS, SHEETROCK ETC)	4,916	871	43	1	5,831
PERSON, INJURED (HEART FAILER, MENTAL)	1,642	528	70	18	2,258
PERSON, OTHER THAN INJURED	4,763	946	36	4	5,749

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-5
Most Frequent Causes of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (by total Inj/III) FY2003

Cause of Injuries & Illnesses	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatality	Total Inj/III
LIFTING	5,848	1,807	44		7,699
OTHER INJURY (NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED)	4,149	917	77	12	5,155
OBJECT BEING LIFTED OR HANDLED	3,613	646	33	1	4,293
HAND TOOL, UTENSIL; NOT POWERED	2,939	300	29		3,268
STRAIN OR INJURY BY MISCELLANEOUS	2,339	798	17		3,154
REPETITIVE MOTION	2,638	452	5		3,095
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	2,408	321	11		2,740
ON SAME LEVEL	2,131	535	27		2,693
FALLING OR FLYING OBJECT	2,142	452	41		2,635
PUSHING OR PULLING	1,987	507	16	1	2,511

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Nature of Occupational Injury and Illness

- 10,047 reports of occupational injuries filed with the Division failed to include an adequate explanation of the nature of the occupational injury or illness (See Table 2-6).
- Of the accident reports filed that did include an explanation, strains and lacerations are the two most common types of injuries reported (same as previous year).
- 78 percent of the reported strains and 88 percent of reported lacerations did not result in lost work time.

The aggregate totals for all natures of injury and illness are listed in 2-26.

Table 2-6
Most Frequent Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (by total Inj/III) FY2003

Nature of Illnesses & Injuries	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/III
STRAIN	11,566	3,302	46		14,914
NO EXPLANATION	7,885	2,011	147	4	10,047
LACERATION	8,233	1,020	104		9,357
CONTUSION	4,931	848	32	4	5,815
ALL OTHER	4,462	1,013	94	3	5,572
PUNCTURE	2,794	222	19	1	3,036
FOREIGN BODY	2,373	293	16		2,682
SPRAIN	1,832	547	10		2,389
INFLAMMATION	1,768	363	4		2,135
FRACTURE	1,194	710	121		2,025

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Body Member Associated with Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-7 lists the body member most frequently associated with reported occupational injuries and illnesses for FY2003.

- Injuries and illnesses involving the finger(s) constitute the greatest number of total reported cases.
- Injuries involving multiple body parts had the second greatest total frequency for FY2003.
- Of cases involving fingers, just over 87 percent result in no lost time while only 13 percent require time away from work. In contrast, 73 percent of injuries involving the low back are “no time lost” cases while 26 percent result in time lost for the worker.

The aggregate totals for all body members associated with injury and illness are listed in 2-27.

Table 2-7
Most Frequent Body Member Reported for Occupational
Injuries & Illnesses (by total Inj/III) FY2003

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/III
FINGER(S)	6,171	808	83		7,062
MULT. BODY PARTS	5,418	1,426	147	20	7,011
LOW BACK(LUMBAR,LUMBO-SACRAL)	4,768	1,712	24		6,504
KNEE	3,398	896	29		4,323
MULT. UPPER EXTREMS.	3,471	723	37		4,231
HAND	3,520	501	24		4,045
EYE(S)	3,128	411	16		3,555
SHOULDER(S)	2,407	609	17		3,033
WRIST	2,277	414	21		2,712
THUMB	2,060	228	20		2,308

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Industries with Greatest Number of Total Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Tables 2-8 and 2-9 lists the industries, by both Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), in Kansas that reported to the Division the greatest number of total occupational injuries and illnesses to the Division of Workers Compensation over the past fiscal year. The Division accepts either SIC or NAICS (both 1997 & 2002) codes for reporting the industry associated with the occupational injury or illness.

- For injuries reported under the Standard Industrial Classification system general medical and surgical hospitals ranked first for total frequency in FY2003, however, of the reported injuries and illnesses, 93 percent were “no time lost” cases.
- For SIC classified industries, the public sector reported the second largest number of total injuries and illnesses and, similar to health services, some 81 percent were no lost time cases.
- For injuries reported under the North American Industrial Classification System, general elementary and secondary schools ranked first for total frequency in FY2003, however, of the reported injuries and illnesses, 86 percent were “no time lost” cases.
- For NAICS classified industries, aircraft engine & parts manufacturing reported the second largest number of total injuries and illnesses and, similar to health services, some 96 percent were no lost time cases.

The aggregate totals for all industries are listed in Tables 2-28 (SIC) and 2-29 (NAICS).

Table 2-8
Industries (SIC) with Greatest Number of Total Occupational Injuries & Illnesses FY2003

SIC Code	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	3,228	248	12		3,488
Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	2,695	581	42	1	3,319
Eating and Drinking Places	2,321	519	29		2,869
Skilled Nursing Care Facilities	1,771	328	7	1	2,107
Trucking, Except Local	1,323	263	18	2	1,606
Grocery Stores	1,252	281	8	1	1,542
Meat Packing Plants	1,176	325	23		1,524
Business Services, NEC	959	223	11	2	1,195
Department Stores	782	216	26		1,024
Variety Stores	481	374	83		938

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-9
Industries (NAICS) with Greatest Number of Total Occupational Injuries & Illnesses FY2003

NAICS Code	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
Elementary and Secondary Schools	3,028	461	12	1	3,502
Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing (pt)	665	25	1	1	692
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	621	62	3		686
Animal (except Poultry) Slaughtering (pt)	239	93	5		337
Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	229	10	2		241
Unknown	162	65	7		234
Hydroelectric Power Generation (pt)	209	10	1	1	221
Solid Waste Landfills	163	22	2		187
Nursing Care Facilities	144	34			178
Residential Mental Retardation Facilities	99	25			124

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Age Characteristics of Injured Workers

Table 2-10 lists the age characteristics of injured workers for FY2003

- Workers ages 20-29 (16,480), 30-39 (15,543), and 40-49 (17,226) report the greatest total number of injuries and illnesses to the Division of Workers Compensation for FY2003 (see Table 2-10).
- The percentage of no time lost injuries was 81 percent for the 20-29 stratum, the 30-39 stratum, and for the 40-49 stratum, as well.

Table 2-10
Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Age
FY2003

Age	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
19 & Under	1884	442	33	2	2,361
20-29	13,328	2,965	182	5	16,480
30-39	12,557	2,802	178	6	15,543
40-49	14,002	3,033	179	12	17,226
50-59	8,991	1,887	140	9	11,027
60-69	2,399	543	48	4	2,994
70-79	317	110	13	1	441
80 & Above	48	11	3	0	62

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Kansas Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

Statewide Non-Federal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate

There are two sources of occupational injury and illness data reported in this section. The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program administered by the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and cooperating state agencies throughout the nation. In Kansas the cooperating state agency that helps administer the survey is the Department of Health and Environment (KDHE). The annual survey measures the incidence rates of workplace injuries and illnesses for the nation as a whole, for each participating state, as well as case and injured worker demographic data (see Appendix A). The Division of Workers Compensation does not directly participate in the BLS survey but is an active consumer of its information. The Division believes that the private sector incidence rates provided by BLS and KDHE help augment both our annual report and our statutory obligation to monitor the workplace injuries and illnesses in the state for health and safety purposes.

However, the Division does believe that it can contribute to the discourse on workplace injury incidence rates in Kansas for several reasons. First, employers covered under the Workers Compensation Act are required to report all employee occupational injuries and illnesses to the Division within 28 days of the date of injury or onset of illness. The Division has aggregated and reported this data in its annual statistical report for many years but has never published its calculated rates of incidence per 100 full-time equivalent employees until FY2001. For only the third time, we report our own calculated occupational injury incidence rates (see Appendix A for methodology). Second, the Division does have an institutional advantage (relative to BLS and KDHE) in that it, by law, is able to collect data on the entire population of workplace injuries and illnesses in Kansas because it has the legal authority to collect injury data on state and local public sector employees in addition to the private sector.¹ This is important because the state and local public sector workforce is one of the largest employers in Kansas and reports a significant percentage of the total workplace injuries and illnesses each year. Finally, it should be noted that the Division of Workers Compensation is able to publish its occupational injury statistics in a timelier manner than both BLS and KDHE. In this report we publish incidence rates for all employers covered under the Workers Compensation Act through fiscal year 2003 (up to and including June 30, 2003) whereas the most recent data available from BLS is through calendar year 2001 (as of time of printing) and from KDHE through calendar year 2001. We may be able to identify injury and illness trends more quickly and use this in-house information as a basis for targeting resources, through our Industrial Safety and Health Section, for injury prevention and/or safety education.

While it is true that there is no absolute acceptable level of injury incidence, relatively speaking, the lower the rate of injury the better. An important question is how should the average Kansan interpret the "Total Injuries and Illnesses" incidence rate? For example, if the incidence rate for total injuries and illnesses for

¹ Under its commerce power granted by the Federal Constitution, and as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court (See *U.S. v. Lopez*, 514 U.S. 558-559 (1995); "three broad categories of activity that Congress may regulate under its commerce power...Congress may regulate the use of the channels of interstate commerce...Congress is empowered to regulate and protect the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, or persons or things in interstate commerce, even though the threat may come only from intrastate activities...Congress' commerce authority includes the power to regulate those activities having a substantial relation to interstate commerce,...i.e., those activities that substantially affect interstate commerce."), the federal government can require employers to log all occupational injuries and illnesses and report them to BLS and/or OSHA. The Federal Constitution, however, does not give Congress the authority to regulate the states (and its political subdivisions) as states and therefore, compel them to report the workplace injuries of state and local public servants to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Kansas for any given year were 5.3 injuries per 100 full-time workers, would it be reasonable to conclude that roughly 5 percent of full-time workers suffered some sort of occupational injury that year? We believe that this would be a fair interpretation provided that we assume each worker within this 5.3 percent was injured only once during the year under study. In other words, for every one hundred full-time private sector workers in Kansas there were 5.3 injuries reported that year for our hypothetical example. If consumers of this information would want to know what occupations in Kansas are more at risk for injury than others then the total injury and illness incidence rate would not provide that information. They would need to consult the industry cluster estimates of injury incidence provided annually by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment or the non-federal incidence rates reported in the Kansas Division of Workers Compensation Annual Statistical Report.

The BLS measures of “Total Lost Workday Cases” and “Cases Without Lost Workdays” are similar to measures reported by the Division of Workers Compensation in past annual statistical reports (See below). Under the Kansas Workers Compensation Act, employers are required to report to the Division:

[I]f the personal injuries which are sustained by such accidents, are sufficient wholly or partially to incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn on which such injuries were sustained.²

The Division classifies nonfatal occupational injuries as “lost time,” “no lost time,” and “hospitalized.” “Lost time” injuries are those that “incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn.” “No lost time” injuries are defined as those in which the employee did not miss work beyond the remainder of the day, shift or turn. Injuries requiring hospitalization are self-explanatory. All of the Division’s severity classifications are similar to the BLS variables in the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey and are broad enough to describe the diversity of injuries within each category yet specific enough to discern substantive differences in severity (see explanation below). “Total Lost Workday Cases” injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers is a statistic used to measure the incidence of injuries that meet the criterion of “lost workday.” However, a year-to-year comparison between the BLS study and the Division’s data is difficult due to both the time lag in reporting by BLS/KDHE and the differing time frames of the studies.

Table 2-11 lists the Kansas non-fatal occupational injury and illness rate for the last twelve fiscal years (FY1992-FY2003) as calculated by the Division of Workers Compensation. See Figures 2-1 below for graphical representations of the data as well.

- For “total injuries and illnesses” the incidence per 100 full-time equivalent workers (FTE) in the private and non-federal public sectors was 8.42 in FY1992. The incidence rate rose slightly to nearly nine injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE for the next two years (8.97 in FY1993 and 8.78 in FY1994) and has slowly declined every year since FY1995 to the rate of 4.8 total injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE in FY2003. Since the ten-year peak of 8.97 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE in FY1993 the incidence rate has dropped 46 percent, or 4.17 injuries per 100 FTE.
- The “time lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate was 3.58 per 100 FTE in FY1992 and rose above 4 per 100 FTE from FY1993 and FY1994. The time lost rate dropped to 2.04 per 100 FTE in FY1996 and has been below two injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE ever since, a decrease of 79 percent from the peak rate in FY1993 (4.17) to the current rate for FY2003 (0.86).
- The “no time lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate has been consistently between the range of 6.02 and 4.51 per 100 FTE for the past nine fiscal years until it dropped to 3.93 for FY2002 and now to 3.89 in FY2003. This represents a decrease in the rate of time lost injuries by 35 percent from the peak rate of 6.02 in FY1997.

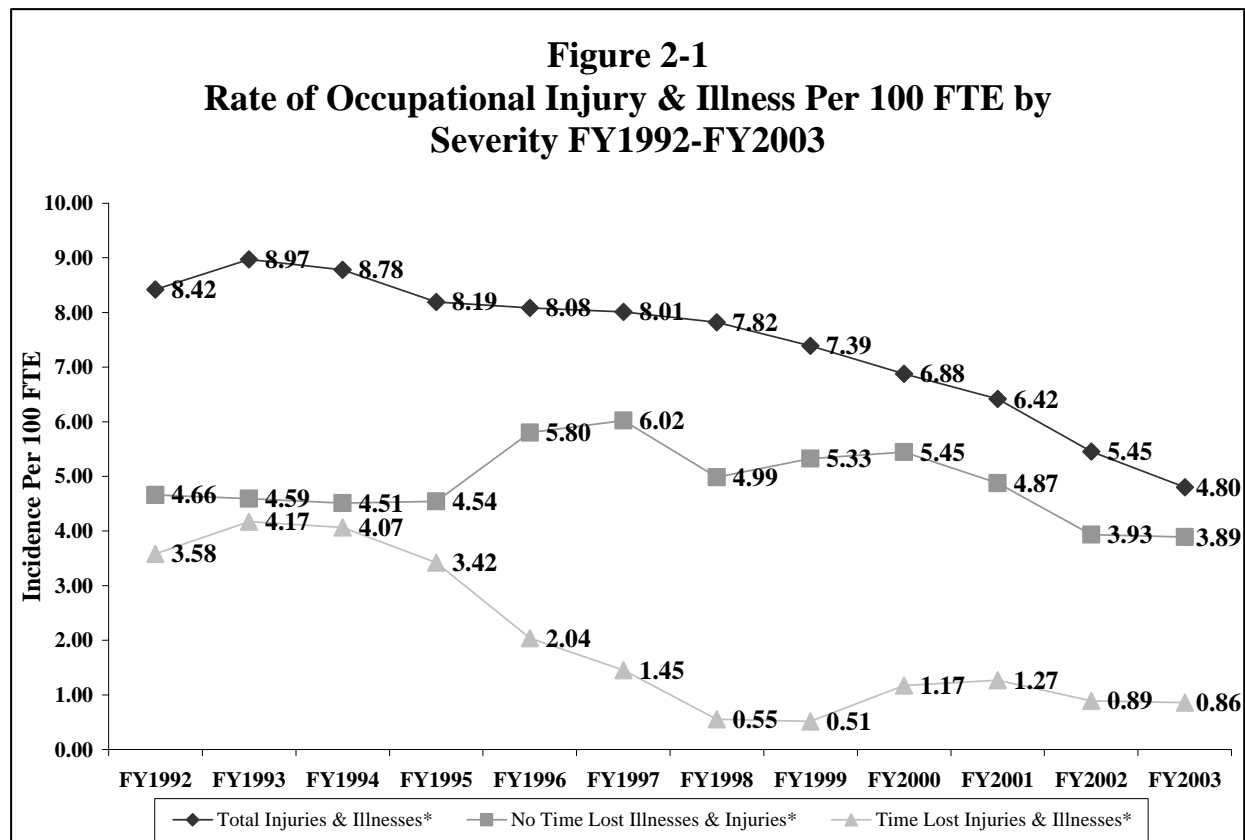
² K.S.A.44-557.

Table 2-11
Kansas Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate*
FY1992-FY2003

Year	Total Injuries & Illnesses*	No Time Lost Illnesses & Injuries*	Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Injuries & Illnesses Requiring Hospitalization*
FY1992	8.42	4.66	3.58	0.18
FY1993	8.97	4.59	4.17	0.20
FY1994	8.78	4.51	4.07	0.20
FY1995	8.19	4.54	3.42	0.22
FY1996	8.08	5.80	2.04	0.24
FY1997	8.01	6.02	1.45	0.54
FY1998	7.82	4.99	0.55	2.27
FY1999	7.39	5.33	0.51	1.55
FY2000	6.88	5.45	1.17	0.25
FY2001	6.42	4.87	1.27	0.27
FY2002	5.45	3.93	0.89	0.63
FY2003	4.80	3.89	0.86	0.06

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market Information Services

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers



The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Statewide Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the Private Sector

BLS defines a lost workday as “the number of workdays (consecutive or not) beyond the day of injury or onset of illness.” This number includes both actual days away from work and employees assigned, due to the injury or illness, to restricted work activity,³ and is a proxy for measuring the severity of injury incurred by the employee. Its logical counterpart is “Cases Without Lost Workday Cases” which is defined as the obverse of injury resulting in time away from work or restricted work activity. It too is a proxy for measuring severity and would include any injury incurred that did not result in lost workdays or restricted activity. For example, if a Kansas employee were to cut their finger while preparing food and did not return for the rest of the day (presumably to receive medical treatment) but did return the following scheduled workday they would be designated as a “Case Without Lost Workday.” In other words, no time is lost beyond the *day* of injury or onset of illness. BLS reported an incidence rate of 9.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers for Kansas in 1994. That incidence rate dropped to a eight-year low of 7.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 2001, the most recent year of the

³ Restricted work activity includes assigning an employee to another job on a temporary basis, less than full-time employment or a reduction in duties for the position of which the injury occurred.

survey (See Table 2-12). Below are findings from their survey research that are good comparative data for the Division's published incidence rates.

- The "Total Injuries and Illnesses" incidence rate (See Table 2-12) for the private sector in Kansas reveals a decrease in the frequency of occupational injury and illness every successive year except for a slight spike in 2000 (up from 7.6 to 7.8). This is consistent with the national trend (yearly declines for every year however) in "Total Injury and Illness" incidence rates but Kansas still has a higher frequency of injuries than the national average for every year of the study.
- The "Total Lost Workday Cases" incidence rate for Kansas declines or remains level from 1994 (4.2 per 100 workers) to 2001 (3.2 per 100 workers). The Kansas numbers are slightly higher than the national average for each of the eight years, which also has declined or remained constant every year as well to a low of 3.0 lost workday injuries per 100 full-time workers.
- The "Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work" incidence rate for the Kansas private sector has dropped from 2.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers in 1994 to 1.6 per 100 workers in 2001. This trend in injuries resulting in days away from work mirrors rather closely what is occurring at the national level and is a good sign that the severity of the Kansas injuries are no greater than the national average.
- The "Cases Without Lost Workdays" incidence rate in Kansas declined from 5.6 injuries per 100 workers (1994) to 4 per 100 workers in 1999, increased to 4.4 in year 2000 then dropped by down to 4 in 2001. Kansas has higher than average (national) rates for cases without lost workdays for every year of the study indicating that a greater percentage of the state's total injuries and illnesses do not result in days away from work or restricted work activity. In other words, Kansas has a greater frequency of the less severe type of occupational injuries and illnesses.
- The Kansas "Total Injuries and Illnesses" rate is down by 2.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers for the period 1994-2001, a relative change of 25.5 percent. Similarly, the national average for total injuries has decreased by 2.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or 32 percent.
- "Total Lost Workday Cases" in Kansas has declined by 1.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers or 24 percent while the national average for the same incidence rate is down 1.0 injuries and illnesses or 26 percent.
- Kansas "Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work" has remained fairly steady over the six-year period declining by 1.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers. The national average for days away from work injuries and illnesses declined by the same amount over this period as well.
- Finally, "Cases Without Lost Workdays" in Kansas are down by 1.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers from 1994 (relative decline of 29 percent) and the nation as a whole experienced a similar decline (1.7).

Table 2-12
BLS Survey of Kansas Private Sector Occupational Injury & Illness
Incidence Rate* 1994-2001

Year	Total Injuries & Illnesses*		Total Lost Workday Cases*		Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work*		Cases Without Lost Workdays*	
	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate
1994	8.4	9.8	3.8	4.2	2.8	2.7	4.6	5.6
1995	8.1	9.7	3.6	4.2	2.5	2.5	4.4	5.5
1996	7.4	8.9	3.4	4	2.2	2.2	4.1	4.9
1997	7.1	8.6	3.3	4	2.1	2.1	3.8	4.6
1998	6.7	8.5	3.1	3.7	2	1.9	3.5	4.8
1999	6.3	7.6	3	3.6	1.9	1.9	3.3	4
2000	6.1	7.8	3	3.3	1.8	1.7	3.2	4.4
2001	5.7	7.3	2.8	3.2	1.7	1.6	2.9	4

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

*Per 100 FTE Private Sector Workers

Kansas Industrial Sector Incidence Rates FY2003

For the first time this year the Division is publishing its calculated incidence rates by industrial sector for the fiscal year 2003 utilizing the North American Industrial Classification System or NAICS. Beginning in January, 2003 the Kansas Labor Market Information Services (LMIS) stopped reporting non-farm payroll employment hours by SIC and began reporting using the NAICS system. KLMIS had reported employment payroll by the Standard Industrial Classification system since 1939. Therefore, since the Division relies upon this data for the construction of our statistics we will no longer report incidence rates by the Standard Industrial Classification system, except for historical tables published in this year's reports.

- The utilities sector had the highest total injuries & illnesses incidence rate at 9.89 injuries & illnesses per 100 FTE for FY2003, followed by the mining (8.10), and construction industries (7.40).
- For the total injuries & illnesses the two industrial sectors with the lowest rates were the management of companies and enterprises (0.16) and the educational services sector (1.03), which does not include public school and university employees.
- The construction sector went from having the highest rate of total injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE in FY1993 at 15.86 to having the second highest in FY2002 with a rate of 7.07.
- Utilities also reported the highest "no time lost" incidence rate in FY2003 with 8.48 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE, while the health care and social assistance industrial sector had the second highest rate; 6.09 per 100 FTE.
- The mining sector reported the highest incidence rate of "time lost" injuries and illnesses in FY2003 with 2.17 per 100 FTE.
- The second highest rate of "time lost" injuries for FY2003 was 2.10 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE, reported by the construction sector.
- The highest hospitalization rates are found in the mining sector at approximately 0.32 total injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE.

Table 2-13
Kansas Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* by NAICS
Division FY2003

Industry (NAICS)	Total Injuries & Illnesses*	No Time Lost Illnesses & Injuries*	Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Injuries & Illnesses Requiring Hospitalization*
Mining	8.10	5.61	2.17	0.32
Utilities	9.89	8.48	1.32	0.10
Construction	7.40	5.08	2.10	0.21
Manufacturing	5.67	4.78	0.84	0.04
Wholesale Trade	5.15	4.05	1.01	0.07
Retail Trade	5.10	3.97	1.03	0.10
Transportation and Warehousing	6.01	4.61	1.30	0.10
Information	1.81	1.48	0.31	0.02
Finance and Insurance	1.10	0.92	0.13	0.01
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4.80	3.94	0.84	0.01
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1.10	0.89	0.17	0.01
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.00
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	5.43	4.22	1.15	0.06
Educational Services	1.03	0.91	0.11	0.00
Health Care and Social Assistance	6.94	6.09	0.83	0.02
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4.04	3.40	0.58	0.04
Accommodation and Food Services	3.73	3.02	0.66	0.04
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2.23	1.70	0.49	0.04
Public Administration	3.48	2.91	0.54	0.02

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market Information Services

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Kansas Industry Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rates FY1993-FY2002

In addition to the FY2003 incidence rates the Division is publishing its calculated incidence rates by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system for the past ten fiscal years as well. The industrial sectors (or in the language of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)⁴ system, Divisions B-J) include: mining; construction; manufacturing; transportations, communications, electric, gas and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; services; and finally, public administration in the State of Kansas for FY1993-FY2002 (See Tables 2-14 through 2-22)

- The construction sector had the highest rate of relative change, with a decrease in total injuries and illnesses of approximately 55.4 percent.
- The transportation, communications, and utilities sector reported the second highest relative change rate, with a decrease in total injuries and illnesses between FY1993 and FY2002 of approximately 51.14 percent.
- With the exception of the public administration sector, whose incidence rates are very low in general, all of the industrial sectors show substantial relative change in incidence rates, decreases between 37.69 percent and 55.4 percent. The total incidence rates for the public administration sector decreased by approximately 9.91 percent.
- The construction sector went from having the highest rate of total injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE in FY1993 at 15.86 to having the second highest in FY2002 with a rate of 7.07.
- The manufacturing sector reported the highest rate of total injuries and illnesses in 2002 with 7.49 per 100 FTE while the lowest incidence rate, 1.56 per 100 FTE, was found in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector.
- Construction reported the highest “no time lost” incidence rate in FY2002 with 4.59 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE, while the services industrial sector had the second highest rate; 4.50 per 100 FTE.
- The construction sector reported the highest incidence rate of “time lost” injuries and illnesses in FY2002 with 1.54 per 100 FTE.
- The second highest rate of “time lost” injuries for FY2002 was 1.29 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE, reported by the mining sector.
- The highest fatality rates are found in FY1998 and FY2000 in the mining sector at approximately 0.075 total injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE.

⁴ Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Indianapolis, IN: JIST Works Inc., 1987).

Table 2-14
Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* for Kansas
Wholesale Trade Sector FY1993-FY2002

Year	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/III
FY1993	3.42	3.72	0.21	0.01	7.37
FY1994	3.31	3.45	0.19	0.01	6.96
FY1995	3.14	2.96	0.24	0.01	6.34
FY1996	4.25	1.79	0.20	0.01	6.24
FY1997	4.93	1.33	0.48	0.01	6.74
FY1998	3.99	0.51	2.12	0.01	6.63
FY1999	4.17	0.49	1.40	0.00	6.07
FY2000	4.16	1.10	0.19	0.01	5.46
FY2001	3.84	1.33	0.19	0.00	5.36
FY2002	3.14	0.81	0.56	0.00	4.51

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market Information Services

*Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Table 2-15
Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* for Kansas
Mining Sector FY1993-FY2002

Year	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/III.
FY1993	4.92	5.75	0.54	0.03	11.25
FY1994	4.70	5.90	0.57	0.02	11.20
FY1995	4.46	4.48	0.67	0.05	9.66
FY1996	6.36	3.29	0.71	0.05	10.42
FY1997	6.47	2.06	1.38	0.02	9.93
FY1998	4.96	0.69	2.81	0.08	8.54
FY1999	5.34	0.42	2.16	0.00	7.92
FY2000	5.43	1.87	0.40	0.07	7.78
FY2001	5.08	1.85	0.63	0.00	7.56
FY2002	3.82	1.29	1.01	0.07	6.18

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market Information Services

*Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Table 2-16
Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* for Kansas
Construction Sector FY1993-FY2002

Year	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill.
FY1993	7.37	7.83	0.65	0.02	15.86
FY1994	6.77	7.85	0.62	0.02	15.25
FY1995	6.43	6.15	0.67	0.04	13.29
FY1996	8.03	3.52	0.55	0.01	12.12
FY1997	8.14	2.40	1.16	0.02	11.72
FY1998	6.59	0.59	3.91	0.02	11.11
FY1999	6.99	0.48	2.66	0.01	10.15
FY2000	7.17	2.09	0.49	0.02	9.77
FY2001	6.24	2.11	0.44	0.01	8.80
FY2002	4.59	1.54	0.95	0.00	7.07

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market Information Services

*Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Table 2-17
Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* for Kansas
Manufacturing Sector FY1993-FY2002

Year	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill.
FY1993	6.25	4.98	0.15	0.00	13.99
FY1994	6.15	4.92	0.19	0.00	14.15
FY1995	6.13	4.39	0.19	0.00	13.49
FY1996	7.08	2.98	0.28	0.00	13.08
FY1997	7.04	1.83	0.57	0.00	12.03
FY1998	5.38	1.02	2.80	0.00	11.92
FY1999	5.53	1.19	2.08	0.00	11.26
FY2000	6.13	1.74	0.47	0.00	10.42
FY2001	5.11	1.79	0.46	0.00	9.23
FY2002	4.11	1.07	0.84	0.00	7.49

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market Information Services

*Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Table 2-18
Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* for Kansas
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary
Services Sector FY1993-FY2002

Year	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill.
FY1993	3.80	5.01	0.22	0.01	9.05
FY1994	3.76	4.66	0.20	0.01	8.63
FY1995	4.19	3.53	0.22	0.01	7.95
FY1996	6.14	1.78	0.22	0.01	8.15
FY1997	6.18	1.15	0.43	0.01	7.78
FY1998	4.97	0.33	1.86	0.01	7.17
FY1999	4.96	0.38	1.36	0.01	6.72
FY2000	4.74	0.86	0.17	0.01	5.80
FY2001	3.91	1.52	0.19	0.01	5.61
FY2002	3.21	0.66	0.53	0.02	4.42

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market Information Services

*Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Table 2-19
Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* for Kansas
Retail Trade Sector FY1993-FY2002

Year	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill.
FY1993	3.73	3.23	0.16	0.00	7.12
FY1994	3.81	3.14	0.17	0.00	7.12
FY1995	3.99	2.69	0.18	0.00	6.85
FY1996	4.96	1.66	0.17	0.00	6.79
FY1997	5.00	1.36	0.48	0.00	6.84
FY1998	3.97	0.75	1.71	0.00	6.43
FY1999	4.27	0.50	1.07	0.00	5.84
FY2000	4.31	0.95	0.25	0.00	5.50
FY2001	3.61	1.30	0.22	0.00	5.13
FY2002	3.14	0.77	0.45	0.00	4.36

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market Information Services

*Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Table 2-20
Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* for Kansas
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Sector FY1993-FY2002

Year	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill.
FY1993	1.59	1.27	0.06	0.00	2.92
FY1994	1.38	1.24	0.06	0.00	2.68
FY1995	1.41	0.98	0.06	0.00	2.45
FY1996	1.81	0.50	0.05	0.00	2.36
FY1997	2.05	0.36	0.14	0.01	2.55
FY1998	1.75	0.10	0.66	0.00	2.52
FY1999	1.56	0.11	0.41	0.00	2.08
FY2000	1.61	0.31	0.04	0.00	1.96
FY2001	1.60	0.32	0.06	0.00	1.98
FY2002	1.21	0.21	0.14	0.00	1.56

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market Information Services

*Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Table 2-21
Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* for Kansas
Services Sector FY1993-FY2002

Year	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill.
FY1993	4.91	4.26	0.15	0.00	9.02
FY1994	4.63	4.06	0.18	0.00	8.48
FY1995	4.49	3.35	0.20	0.00	7.75
FY1996	6.12	1.78	0.22	0.00	7.70
FY1997	6.42	1.22	0.74	0.00	7.78
FY1998	5.23	0.39	2.19	0.00	7.57
FY1999	5.87	0.38	1.34	0.00	7.45
FY2000	6.03	0.97	0.17	0.00	6.90
FY2001	5.53	0.96	0.27	0.00	6.41
FY2002	4.50	0.83	0.48	0.00	5.62

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market Information Services

*Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Table 2-22
Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* for Kansas
Public Administration Sector FY1993-FY2002

Year	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill.
FY1993	0.93	0.83	0.05	0.00	1.81
FY1994	0.94	0.88	0.05	0.00	1.87
FY1995	0.88	0.69	0.06	0.00	1.64
FY1996	1.26	0.42	0.06	0.00	1.74
FY1997	1.25	0.27	0.15	0.00	1.68
FY1998	1.15	0.09	0.61	0.00	1.85
FY1999	1.31	0.05	0.41	0.00	1.78
FY2000	1.15	0.23	0.05	0.00	1.43
FY2001	1.20	0.21	0.05	0.00	1.46
FY2002	1.20	0.25	0.17	0.00	1.63

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market Information Services

*Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Table 2-23
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY2003

County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill.
ALLEN	356	38	6		400
ANDERSON	73	24	1		98
ATCHISON	448	72	7		527
BARBER	55	23	2		80
BARTON	495	112	8		615
BOURBON	348	85	5		438
BROWN	216	33	4		253
BUTLER	728	188	16		932
CHASE	29	11		1	41
CHAUTAUQUA	38	16	3		57
CHEROKEE	248	59	1		308
CHEYENNE	23	7			30
CLARK	40	12			52
CLAY	153	52	1		206
CLOUD	182	32	3		217
COFFEY	153	36			189
COMANCHE	36	6	1		43
COWLEY	609	168	10		787
CRAWFORD	784	148	11		943
DECATUR	61	21	3		85
DICKINSON	421	105	5		531
DONIPHAN	82	28			110
DOUGLAS	1,659	427	43		2,129
EDWARDS	40	9			49
ELK	38	7			45
ELLIS	586	129	14		729
ELLSWORTH	196	23	5		224
FINNEY	861	237	35	1	1,134
FORD	912	134	9		1,055
FORIEGN	3	1			4
FRANKLIN	350	123	9		482
GEARY	736	195	8	1	940
GOVE	54	14			68
GRAHAM	34	17	2		53
GRANT	138	42	5	1	186
GRAY	51	20	1		72
GREELEY	21	4	1		26
GREENWOOD	101	24	3		128
HAMILTON	60	9	2		71
HARPER	134	30	3		167
HARVEY	562	172	13	1	748
HASKELL	78	27	1		106

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-23 continued
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY2003

County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill.
HODGEMAN	23	10	1		34
JACKSON	199	50	1		250
JEFFERSON	139	44	1		184
JEWELL	38	9	1		48
JOHNSON	8,482	1,710	99	3	10,294
KEARNY	62	7	2		71
KINGMAN	72	32	4		108
KIOWA	59	15	1		75
LABETTE	584	113	5		702
LANE	22	18	1	1	42
LEAVENWORTH	691	177	9	1	878
LINCOLN	61	19	2		82
LINN	60	37	1		98
LOGAN	76	16	2		94
LYON	854	258	8	2	1,122
MARION	162	25			187
MARSHALL	196	37	4		237
MCPHERSON	724	150	17	1	892
MEADE	54	19	3		76
MIAMI	566	126	7	1	700
MITCHELL	83	30	6		119
MONTGOMERY	972	192	16		1,180
MORRIS	69	27	1		97
MORTON	59	14	2		75
NEMAHA	165	41	2		208
NEOSHO	545	99	9		653
NESS	64	8	1		73
NORTON	85	34	1		120
OSAGE	84	20	1	1	106
OSBORNE	91	18	1		110
OTHER STATE	1,296	419	37	5	1,757
OTTAWA	59	18		1	78
PAWNEE	171	50	3		224
PHILLIPS	73	17			90
POTTAWATOMIE	293	56	6		355
PRATT	238	57	6		301
RAWLINS	36	7	1		44
RENO	1,378	292	15	3	1,688
REPUBLIC	76	14	2		92
RICE	141	41	1		183

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-23 continued
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY2003

County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill.
RILEY	1,161	288	10		1,459
ROOKS	108	32	1	1	142
RUSH	53	14	2	1	70
RUSSELL	100	38	1		139
SALINE	1,731	295	22		2,048
SCOTT	94	20	2		116
SEDGWICK	9,222	1,865	109	8	11,204
SEWARD	510	165	9		684
SHAWNEE	4,542	885	50	1	5,478
SHERIDAN	15	9	1		25
SHERMAN	101	35	4		140
SMITH	67	16	2	1	86
STAFFORD	62	20	5		87
STANTON	25	7	1		33
STEVENS	53	26	2		81
SUMNER	250	74	2	1	327
THOMAS	127	36	3		166
TREGO	31	13	2		46
UNKNOWN	1,895	368	20	3	2,286
WABAUNSEE	29	13			42
WALLACE	12	3	1		16
WASHINGTON	63	14			77
WICHITA	85	16	1		102
WILSON	229	54	2	1	286
WOODSON	49	14	1		64
WYANDOTTE	3,173	617	31	1	3,822

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-24
Source of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Severity FY2003

Source of Injury & Illness	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
AIR PRESSURE	23	11	1		35
AIRCRAFT	29	8			37
ANIMAL PRODUCTS	259	41	3		303
ANIMALS, INSECTS, ETC, UNS	1,078	166	15		1,259
BLOOD	216	12			228
BOAT OR SHIP	15	1			16
BODILY MOTION	3,672	989	18		4,679
BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS	6	5	1		12
BOTTLES, JUGS, FLASKS, ETC	120	29			149
BOXES, BARRELS, CONTAINERS, PACKAGES	3,388	909	37		4,334
BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES (WALLS, FENCES)	1,607	352	36		1,995
CERAMIC ITEMS (BRICK, CHINA, TILE ETC)	44	13			57
CHEMICALS	999	129	17		1,145
CLOTHING, APPAREL, SHOES	161	38	2		201
COAL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	100	35	7		142
COLD (ATMOSPHERIC, ENVIRONMENTAL)	9	2			11
CONVEYERS	210	44	4		258
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	23	3			26
EARTHMOVING & HIWAY CONSTR. MACHINES	117	55	2		174
ELECTRIC APPARATUS (HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE)	545	119	9	3	676
FLAME, FIRE, SMOKE	140	32	10		182
FLOOR	1,295	340	21		1,656
FOOD PRODUCTS (COOKING OIL)	447	83	3		533
FORKLIFTS, STACKERS (POWERED VEHICLES)	256	75	6		337
FUMES - (GAS, PAINT)	111	32	6		149
FURNITURE, FIXTURES, FURNISHINGS ETC	2,701	581	16		3,298
GLASS ITEMS (FIBERGLASS, SEE ALSO 650)	496	65	4		565
GROUND OUTDOORS	637	235	14		886
HAND TOOLS, NOT POWERED	1,407	272	10		1,689
HAND TOOLS, POWERED	847	220	16		1,083
HANDTRUCKS,DOLLIES (NON POWERED VEHICLE)	720	182	10		912
HEAT, ENVIRONMENTAL	93	41	5		139
HEATING EQUIPMENT (FURNACES, STOVES ETC)	135	28	2		165
HIGHWAY VEHICLES	453	171	42		666
HOISTING APPARATUS	142	35	3	1	181
ICE, SNOW	958	228	17		1,203
INFECTIOUS, PARASITIC AGENTS (BACTERIA)	518	27	3		548
KNIFE OR RAZOR	1,735	170	23		1,928
LADDERS	557	235	40	1	833
LIQUIDS (WATER, LIQUIDS NEC)	951	204	11		1,166
MACHINES, UNS	1,329	322	35	1	1,687
METAL CHIPS, SPLINTERS, PARTICLES	1,016	148	4		1,168
METAL FASTENERS (BOLTS, NAILS, SCREWS)	606	88	13		707
METAL ITEMS, UNS	1,689	298	12	1	2,000

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-24 continued
Source of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Severity FY2003

Source of Injury & Illness	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
METAL PARTS (EXCEPT AUTO, UNASSEMBLED)	291	97	7		395
MINERAL ITEMS (CLAY, SAND, GRAVEL STONE)	501	134	9	1	645
MISCELLANEOUS (EARPLUGS, SHEETROCK ETC)	4,916	871	43	1	5,831
MULTIPLE SOURCES OF INJURY	900	249	29	4	1,182
NEEDLES	999	26	3		1,028
NO EXPLANATION	271	57	2		330
NOISE	135	3			138
NONCLASSIFIABLE	144	33	3		180
OFFICE MACHINES	638	66			704
PALLETS, SKIDS	478	140	8		626
PAPER AND PULP ITEMS	273	53			326
PARTICLES - UNIDENTIFIED	735	54	3		792
PERSON, INJURED (HEART FAILER, MENTAL)	1,642	528	70	18	2,258
PERSON, OTHER THAN INJURED	4,763	946	36	4	5,749
PIPE AND FITTINGS	337	104	8		449
PIT	94	45			139
PLANT OR INDUSTRIAL VEHICLES	230	75	6	1	312
PLANTS, TREES, VEGETATION	494	108	4		606
PLASTIC ITEMS	175	49	3		227
POTS, PANS, DISHES, TRAYS	422	79	4		505
PRINTING MACHINES	31	8			39
PUMPS & PRIME MOVERS (ENGINES, TURBINES)	191	57	2		250
RADIATING SUBSTANCES (ISOTOPES,SUN,XRAY)	6	1			7
RAIL VEHICLES (TRAIN)	16	6		1	23
RAMPS	78	19	1		98
RECREATION AND ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT	220	67	4		291
ROOFS	35	30	1		66
RUBBER PRODUCTS	338	98	6		442
RUNWAYS, PLATFORMS	71	26	3		100
SAWS (NOT HAND TOOLS)	117	57	3		177
SCRAP, DEBRIS, WASTE MATERIALS (SLAG)	280	73	2		355
SHEARS, SLITTERS, SLICERS	367	48	6		421
SIDEWALKS, PATHS, WALKWAYS (OUTDOORS)	411	85	4		500
STAIRS, STEPS INCLUDE ESCALATORS	902	262	11		1,175
STEAM	64	11			75
STITCHING, SEWING MACHINES	3				3
STREET, ROAD	220	89	3		312
TEXTILE ITEMS	45	16			61
VEHICLES, UNS	927	299	29	5	1,260
WOOD ITEMS	359	118	9		486
WOOD ITEMS, NEC	122	29	5		156

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-25
Cause of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY2003

Cause of Injuries & Illnesses	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
ACID CHEMICALS	279	40	4		323
ANIMAL OR INSECT	926	136	15		1,077
BODILY REACTION (IMPOSED STRESS/STRAIN)	3				3
BROKEN GLASS	370	45	2		417
BURN OR SCALD(HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE)	762	65	4		831
CAUGHT IN OR BETWEEN MISCELLANEOUS	876	176	22	2	1,076
COLLISION WITH A FIXED OBJECT	48	16	2		66
COLLISION WITH ANOTHER VEHICLE	551	180	44	12	787
CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	89	22	10	3	124
CONTACT WITH HOT OBJECT	288	49	4		341
CRASH OF AIRPLANE	3				3
CUMULATIVE INJURY (NOT CLASSIFIED)	1,431	287	23	1	1,742
CUT, PUNCTURE, SCRAPE INJURED BY MISC	1,534	128	10		1,672
DUST, GASES, FUMES OR VAPORS	370	57	11		438
EXPLOSION OR FLARE BACK	31	9	4		44
FALL OR SLIP INJURY MISCELLANEOUS	1,350	392	23		1,765
FALL, ONTO OR AGAINST OBJECTS	140	30	2		172
FALL, SLIP OR TRIP INJURY ON STAIRS	592	187	8		787
FALL, SLIP, OR TRIP INJURY ON ICE/SNOW	1,233	244	16		1,493
FALLING OR FLYING OBJECT	2,142	452	41		2,635
FIRE OR FLAME	68	17	5		90
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	2,408	321	11		2,740
FROM DIFFERENT LEVEL	1,065	433	55	3	1,556
FROM LIQUID OR GREASE SPILLS	1,453	348	20		1,821
HAND TOOL OR MACHINE IN USE	389	94	10		493
HAND TOOL, UTENSIL; NOT POWERED	2,939	300	29		3,268
HOLDING OR CARRYING	707	196	5		908
JUMPING	147	56	3		206
LADDER OR SCAFFOLDING	426	203	29		658
LIFTING	5,848	1,807	44		7,699
LIFTING OBJECTS (LIFTING, PULLING, LOADING)	1				1
MACHINE OR MACHINERY	482	134	24		640
MOTOR VEHICLE	85	31	4	1	121
MOTOR VEHICLE MISCELLANEOUS	153	64	8		225
MOVING PARTS OF MACHINE	139	27	5		171
MULTIPLE CAUSES OF INJURY	13	1			14
NO EXPLANATION	289	99	7		395
NONCLASSIFIABLE - UNKNOWN		1			1
OBJECT BEING LIFTED OR HANDLED	3,613	646	33	1	4,293
OBJECT HANDLED	772	162	14		948
OBJECT HANDLED BY OTHERS	365	59	10		434
ON SAME LEVEL	2,131	535	27		2,693
OTHER INJURY (NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED)	4,149	917	77	12	5,155
POWERED HAND TOOL, APPLIANCE	794	200	18		1,012

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-25 continued
Cause of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY2003

Cause of Injuries & Illnesses	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
PUSHING OR PULLING	1,987	507	16	1	2,511
RADIATION	2				2
REACHING	480	131	2		613
REPETITION OF PRESSURE	1	1			2
REPETITIVE MOTION	2,638	452	5		3,095
ROBBERY OR CRIMINAL ASSAULT	111	34	5	1	151
SANDING, SCRAPING, CLEANING OPERATIONS	129	25	3		157
SLIPPED, DID NOT FALL	357	121	2		480
STATIONARY OBJECT	1,837	312	15		2,164
STEAM OR HOT FLUIDS	444	70	13		527
STEPPING ON SHARP OBJECT	206	32	1		239
STRAIN OR INJURY BY MISCELLANEOUS	2,339	798	17		3,154
STRIKING AGAINST/STEPPING ON MISC	484	115	8		607
STRUCK AGAINST (STEPPING ON OBJECTS)	2				2
STRUCK BY OR INJURED BY MISC	2,031	273	12		2,316
TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	142	25	4		171
USING TOOL OR MACHINE	202	40	2		244
VEHICLE UPSET	120	50	17	5	192
VIBRATING OBJECTS	4	4			8
WELDING OPERATIONS	131	33			164

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-26
Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY2003

Nature of Illnesses & Injuries	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
AIDS	1				1
ALL OTHER	4,462	1,013	94	3	5,572
ALL OTHER CUMULATIVE INJURIES	1,494	405	34	12	1,945
ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE	92	11	2		105
AMPUTATION	71	45	11		127
ANGINA PECTORIS (COND. ASSOC. WITH HEART DISEASE)	1				1
ASBESTOSIS	13	3			16
ASPHYXIATION	15	3			18
BRUISE, CONTUSION, CRUSHING	53	9			62
BURN	1,298	223	25		1,546
BURN (CHEMICAL)	27	7			34
BURN (HEAT)	1	2			3
BYSSINOSIS	1				1
CANCER	3				3
CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME	651	97	1		749
CONCUSSION	63	45	6		114
CONTAGIOUS DISEASE	261	5	2		268
CONTUSION	4,931	848	32	4	5,815
CRUSHING	313	87	13	1	414
CUT, LACERATION, PUNCTURE (LODGED IN EYE, NAIL LOSS)	1				1
DAMAGE TO PROSTHETIC DEVICES - GLASSES	14	1			15
DERMATITIS	571	78	2		651
DISEASES OF THE EYE (CONJUNCTIVITUS, ETC)	5	1			6
DISLOCATION	189	78	7		274
DUST DISEASE NOC (ALL OTHER PNEUMOCONIOSIS)	7				7
ELECTRIC SHOCK	52	23	4	3	82
ELECTRIC SHOCK, ELECTROCUTION	6		2		8
FOREIGN BODY	2,373	293	16		2,682
FRACTURE	1,194	710	121		2,025
FREEZING	5	2			7
HEARING LOSS (TRAUMATIC ONLY)	81	9			90
HEART CONDITIONS (HEART ATTACK)			1		1
HEAT PROSTRATION	86	37	4		127
HERNIA	272	105	15		392
INFECTION	185	32	2		219
INFLAMATION (TENDONITIS, REPETITIVE ACTIVITY)	39	10			49
INFLAMMATION	1,768	363	4		2,135
LACERATION	8,233	1,020	104		9,357
LOSS OF HEARING	54				54
MENTAL DISORDER	3		1		4
MENTAL STRESS	17	15	3		35
MULTIPLE INJURIES	1				1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-26 continued
Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY2003

Nature of Illnesses & Injuries	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
MULTIPLE TYPES OF INJURY	1,247	285	44	5	1,581
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (HEART ATTACK)	7	7	10	9	33
NO EXPLANATION	7,885	2,011	147	4	10,047
NO INJURY OR ILLNESS	90	5			95
NONCLASSIFIABLE	1				1
POISONING, SYSTEMIC, UNS (BEE STINGS)	14	3	2		19
POISONING-CHEMICAL	12	2			14
PUNCTURE	2,794	222	19	1	3,036
RADIATION	3				3
RESPIRATORY DISORDERS (GASES,FUMES,CHEMICALS)	365	74	14		453
RUPTURE	30	10	2		42
SCRATCHES, ABRASIONS (OBJECTS IN EYE OR EAR)	44	7			51
SEVERANCE	50	45	2		97
SPRAIN	1,832	547	10		2,389
SPRAINS, STRAINS	233	85	1		319
STRAIN	11,566	3,302	46		14,914
VASCULAR LOSS	4	1			5
VDT-RELATED DISEASE	1				1
VISION LOSS	9	3	2		14
WELDERS FLASH	7				7

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-27
Body Member Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
ABDOMEN	114	30	7		151
ANKLE	1,597	574	26		2,197
BRAIN	8	5	2		15
CHEST(INC:RIBS, STERNUM)	689	230	25	1	945
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM (STROKE)	1		1		2
DISC	51	37	3		91
EAR(S)	282	18	1		301
ELBOW	1,205	185	10		1,400
EYE(S)	3,128	411	16		3,555
FACIAL BONES	43	3	1		47
FINGER(S)	6,171	808	83		7,062
FOOT	1,359	407	27		1,793
HAND	3,520	501	24		4,045
HEART	15	10	9	9	43
HIP	367	97	15		479
INTERNAL ORGANS	439	96	7		542
JAW	4				4
KNEE	3,398	896	29		4,323
LARYNX	6				6
LOW BACK(LUMBAR,LUMBO-SACRAL)	4,768	1,712	24		6,504
LOWER ARM	1,392	170	12		1,574
LOWER LEG	732	183	9		924
MOUTH	166	16	1		183
MULT. INJURY	220	78			298
MULT. UPPER EXTREMS.	3,471	723	37		4,231
MULT. BODY PARTS	5,418	1,426	147	20	7,011
MULT. HEAD INJURY	729	176	22		927
MULT. LOWER EXTREMS.	1,568	518	59	1	2,146
MULT. MEMBERS INJURED	580	100	17	4	701
MULTIPLE TRUNK	1,483	514	34		2,031
NO EXPLANATION	1,433	293	39	4	1,769
NO PHYSICAL INJURY	222	21	4		247
NONCLASSIFIABLE-UNKNOWN		1			1
NOSE	154	23	1		178
OTHER FACIAL SOFT TISSUE	756	92	10		858
PELVIS	145	55	9		209
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	65	6	7		78
SACRUM AND COCCYX	49	11	1		61
SHOULDER(S)	2,407	609	17		3,033
SKULL	672	102	11	3	788
SOFT TISSUE	201	45	2		248

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-27 continued
Body Member Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
SPINAL CORD	11	5	2		18
TEETH	166	20			186
THIGH	250	52	2		304
THUMB	2,060	228	20		2,308
TOE(S)	440	106	5		551
TRACHEA	3	1			4
TRUNK	2				2
UPPER ARM	460	75	2		537
UPPER BACK AREA	389	103	2		494
VERTEBRAE	15	3	2		20
WRIST	2,277	414	21		2,712

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Abrasive Products	2	1			3
Accident and Health Insurance	43	2			45
Accounting, Auditing, and Bookkeeping Services	60	5			65
Adhesives and Sealants	4	1			5
Adjustment and Collection Services	29	10			39
Administration of Educational Programs	1	3			4
Administration of General Economic Programs	1				1
Administration of Housing Programs	20	4	2		26
Administration of Public Health Programs	7	4			11
Administration of Social, Human Resource and Income Maintenance Programs	13	2			15
Advertising Agencies	4				4
Advertising, NEC		1			1
Air and Gas Compressors	2				2
Air and Water Resource and Solid Waste Management	2				2
Air Courier Services	5	14	1		20
Air Transportation, Nonscheduled	3				3
Air Transportation, Scheduled	22	4			26
Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeratio	159	13			172
Aircraft	515	18	1		534
Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts	21	9			30
Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment, NEC	241	35	2		278
Airports, Flying Fields, and Airport Terminal Services	25	5			30
Aluminum Die-Castings		1			1
Aluminum Extruded Products	2				2
Aluminum Foundries	5	4			9
Aluminum Sheet, Plate, and Foil	3				3
Ammunition, Except for Small Arms	5				5
Amusement and Recreation Services, NEC	170	16	3		189
Amusement Parks	4				4
Animal and Marine Fats and Oils	6	5			11
Animal Specialty Services, Except Veterinary	8	4	1		13
Arboreta and Botanical or Zoological Gardens	7	1			8
Architectural and Ornamental Metal Work	18	3			21
Architectural Services	2	1	1		4
Armature Rewinding Shops	7	1			8
Arrangement of Transportation of Freight and Cargo	45	7			52
Asbestos Products	1				1
Asphalt Felts and Coatings	12				12
Asphalt Paving Mixtures and Blocks	5	2	1		8
Auto and Home Supply Stores	804	90	1		895
Automatic Controls for Regulating Residential and Commercial Environments and Appliances	1				1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Automatic Merchandising Machine Operator	22	7			29
Automobiles and Other Motor Vehicles	34	12	2		48
Automotive Dealers, NEC	5	1			6
Automotive Exhaust System Repair Shops	5	3			8
Automotive Glass Replacement Shops	32	18	1		51
Automotive Repair Shops, NEC	10	10	1		21
Automotive Services, Except Repair and Carwashes	4	9	1		14
Automotive Transmission Repair Shops		1			1
Automotive Trimmings, Apparel Findings, and Related Products	10	4			14
Bands, Orchestras, Actors, and Other Entertainers and Entertainment Groups	1				1
Barber Shops	2				2
Beauty Shops	37	5	1		43
Beef Cattle Feedlots	151	66	8		225
Beef Cattle, Except Feedlots	12	4	1		17
Beer and Ale	24	9	1		34
Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances	39	1			40
Bituminous Coal and Lignite Surface Mining	2				2
Blankbooks, Loose-leaf Binders and Devices	30	9			39
Boat Building and Repairing	70	6			76
Boat Dealers	5				5
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, and Washers	5				5
Book Printing	4				4
Book Stores	36	2			38
Bookbinding and Related Work	1				1
Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers	17	2			19
Books: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing	35	1			36
Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks and Carbonated Waters	163	17	2		182
Bowling Centers	6	4		1	11
Bread and Other Bakery Products, Except Cookies and Crackers	130	21	1		152
Brick and Structural Clay Tile	9	1			10
Brick, Stone and Related Construction Materials	9	7			16
Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction	37	13	1		51
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade Fiber and Silk	13	1			14
Brooms and Brushes	20	1			21
Building Cleaning and Maintenance Services, NEC	176	61	4		241
Burial Caskets	2				2
Bus Charter Service, Except Local		1			1
Business and Secretarial Schools	1				1
Business Associations	9	5	1		15
Business Consulting Services, NEC	3	1			4
Business Services, NEC	959	223	11	2	1,195

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Cable and Other Pay Television Services	49	10			59
Camera and Photographic Supply Stores	39	1			40
Candy and Other Confectionery Products	146	34	1		181
Candy, Nut, and Confectionery Stores	1				1
Canvas and Related Products	15	2			17
Carbon Black	1				1
Carburetors, Pistons, Piston Rings, and Valves	1	2			3
Carpentry Work	113	89	10	1	213
Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning	13	4	1		18
Carwashes	33	11			44
Cash Grains, NEC	7	2	1		10
Catalog and Mail-Order Houses	52	10			62
Cellulosic Manmade Fibers		4			4
Cement, Hydraulic	55	15			70
Cemetery Subdividers and Developers	16	4			20
Chemicals and Allied Products, NEC	10	3	1		14
Chemicals and Chemical Preparations, NEC	45				45
Child Day Care Services	92	25			117
Children's and Infants' Wear Stores	8	2			10
Cigarettes	2				2
Civic, Social, and Fraternal Associations	80	14			94
Clay Refractories	1				1
Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services, NEC	15	1			16
Coin-Operated Laundries and Drycleaning	2	2			4
Cold-Rolled Steel Sheet, Strip, and Bars	2	3			5
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	80	16	2	1	99
Combination Utilities, NEC	40	9	1		50
Commercial Art and Graphic Design	4	3			7
Commercial Banks, NEC	10				10
Commercial Economic, Sociological, and Educational Research	3	1			4
Commercial Equipment, NEC	14	2			16
Commercial Photography	2				2
Commercial Physical and Biological Research	10	1			11
Commercial Printing, Gravure	4				4
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	76	31			107
Commercial Printing, NEC	89	22			111
Communications Equipment, NEC	21		1		22
Communications Services, NEC	8	1			9
Computer and Computer Software Stores	1	2			3
Computer Integrated Systems Design	17	6	1		24
Computer Maintenance and Repair	5				5
Computer Peripheral Equipment, NEC	29	4			33

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Computer Processing and Data Preparation and Processing Services	41	5	1		47
Computer Programming Services	21	2			23
Computer Related Services, NEC	10	3			13
Computers and Computer Peripheral Equipment and Software	7				7
Concrete Products, Except Block and Brick	48	13			61
Concrete Work	126	59	9		194
Confectionery	17	3			20
Construction and Mining (Except Petroleum) Machinery and Equipment	45	7	3		55
Construction Machinery and Equipment	45	12	1		58
Construction Materials, NEC	65	9			74
Construction Sand and Gravel	14	4			18
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, NEC	20	3			23
Conveyors and Conveying Equipment	49	8	1		58
Corn	1	1			2
Correctional Institutions	38	15			53
Corrugated and Solid Fiber Boxes	35	10			45
Cotton		2			2
Courier Services Except by Air	42	6	1		49
Creamery Butter	1	1			2
Credit Reporting Services	41	5	1		47
Credit Unions, Federally Chartered	3				3
Crop Harvesting, Primarily by Machine	4	1	1		6
Crop Planting, Cultivating, and Protecting	3	4			7
Crop Preparation Services For Market, except Cotton Ginning	7	3			10
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	98	22	4		124
Crude Petroleum Pipelines	9	1			10
Crushed and Broken Limestone	10	3			13
Crushed and Broken Stone, NEC	4	2			6
Current-Carrying Wiring Devices	11	2			13
Curtains and Draperies	1				1
Cut Stone and Stone Products	7	2	1		10
Cutting Tools, Machine Tool Accessories, and Machinists' Precision Measuring Devices	3	1			4
Dairy Farms	15	6			21
Dairy Products, Except Dried or Canned	5	4			9
Dental Equipment and Supplies	18	1			19
Dental Laboratories	4	1			5
Department Stores	782	216	26		1,024
Detective, Guard, and Armored Car Services	50	15	1		66

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Dimension Stone	4				4
Direct Mail Advertising Services	29	4			33
Direct Selling Establishments	12	1			13
Disinfecting and Pest Control Services	33	14			47
Distilled and Blended Liquors	73	5			78
Dog and Cat Food	77	6			83
Drawing and Insulating of Nonferrous Wire	23				23
Drilling Oil and Gas Wells	41	22	3		66
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	37	11			48
Drive-In Motion Picture Theaters	3				3
Drug Stores and Proprietary Stores	34	11			45
Drugs, Drug Proprietarys, and Druggists' Sundries	30	5			35
Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Dairy Products	4				4
Drycleaning Plants, Except Rug Cleaning	6	2			8
Durable Goods, NEC	40	8			48
Eating and Drinking Places	2,321	519	29		2,869
Electric and Gas Welding and Soldering Equipment	1	2			3
Electric and Other Services Combined	17	3			20
Electric Services	252	48	4		304
Electrical and Electronic Repair Shops, NEC	14				14
Electrical Apparatus and Equipment Wiring Supplies, and Construction Materials	113	10	1		124
Electrical Appliances, Television and Radio Sets	1				1
Electrical Equipment for Internal Combustion Engines	11	3			14
Electrical Industrial Apparatus, NEC	14	1			15
Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies, NEC	2	3			5
Electrical Work	260	82	5		347
Electronic Coils, Transformers, and Other Inductors	1				1
Electronic Components, NEC	2				2
Electronic Computers	1				1
Electronic Parts and Equipment, NEC	19	5			24
Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring	11	6			17
Elementary and Secondary Schools	229	35	3	1	268
Employment Agencies	239	69	5		313
Engineering Services	54	10			64
Envelopes	31	4			35
Equipment Rental and Leasing, NEC	61	15			76
Excavation Work	46	29	4		79
Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	2,695	581	42	1	3,319
Executive Offices	2	1			3
Explosives	5	1			6

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Fabricated Metal Products, NEC	38	4			42
Fabricated Pipe and Pipe Fittings	5	1			6
Fabricated Plate Work (Boiler Shops)	71	21	1		93
Fabricated Structural Metal	34	9	1		44
Facilities Support Management Services	31	8	1		40
Family Clothing Stores	68	15			83
Farm and Garden Machinery and Equipment	251	46	4	2	303
Farm Labor Contractors and Crew Leaders	1				1
Farm Machinery and Equipment	237	55	7		299
Farm Management Services	1				1
Farm Product Warehousing and Storage	17	1			18
Farm Supplies	40	17	3	1	61
Federal Reserve Banks	18	1			19
Fertilizers, Mixing Only	8				8
Fire Protection	40	18			58
Fire, Marine, and Casualty Insurance	24	2			26
Fish and Seafoods	1	1			2
Flat Glass	64	3	1		68
Floor Covering Stores	57	17			74
Floor Laying and Other Floor Work, NEC	40	10	1		51
Florists	20	2			22
Flour and Other Grain Mill Products	176	25	3		204
Flowers, Nursery Stock, and Florists' Supplies	7	1			8
Fluid Milk	4	3			7
Fluid Power Cylinders and Actuators	6				6
Fluid Power Pumps and Motors	47	2			49
Food Preparations, NEC	26	4			30
Food Products Machinery	11	5			16
Footwear	99	8			107
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	27	7			34
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and Vegetables	2				2
Frozen Specialties, NEC	79	11			90
Functions Related to Deposit Banking, NEC	7				7
Funeral Services and Crematories	10	3			13
Furniture	10				10
Furniture and Fixtures, NEC	2				2
Furniture Stores	103	29	2		134
Garment Pressing, and Agents for Laundries and Drycleaners	5				5
Gas and Other Services Combined	3				3
Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices	1	1			2
Gasoline Service Stations	82	37	3		122
General Automotive Repair Shops	103	39	1	1	144

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
General Contractors-Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	83	26	4		113
General Contractors-Nonresidential Buildings, Other than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	247	82	4		333
General Contractors-Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family	21	21	1		43
General Contractors-Single-Family Houses	414	182	26	1	623
General Farms, Primarily Crop	11	3			14
General Farms, Primarily Livestock and Animal Specialties	10	6			16
General Government, NEC	14		1		15
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	3,228	248	12		3,488
General Warehousing and Storage	30	11			41
Gift, Novelty, and Souvenir Shops	33	4			37
Glass and Glazing Work	43	5			48
Glass Products, Made of Purchased Glass	13	2			15
Grain and Field Beans	85	54	5	1	145
Gray and Ductile Iron Foundries	31	7		1	39
Greeting Cards	116	33			149
Groceries and Related Products, NEC	199	57	1		257
Groceries, General Line	104	56	1		161
Grocery Stores	1,252	281	8	1	1,542
Guided Missile Space Vehicle Parts and Auxiliary Equipment, NEC	1				1
Gypsum Products	1				1
Hand and Edge Tools, Except Machine Tools and Handsaws	3				3
Hardware	53	3			56
Hardware Stores	43	12	1		56
Hardware, NEC	30	5			35
Health and Allied Services, NEC	239	25	1		265
Heating Equipment, Except Electric and Warm Air Furnaces	35	4			39
Heavy Construction Equipment Rental and Leasing	2	2			4
Heavy Construction, NEC	88	24	2		114
Help Supply Services	468	186	2		656
Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	157	37	8		202
Hobby, Toy, and Game Shops	47	6	1		54
Hogs	20	1			21
Home Furnishings	3	4			7
Home Health Care Services	79	27			106
Horses and Other Equines		1			1
Hospital and Medical Service Plans	59	6			65
Hotels and Motels	301	63	5		369
Housefurnishings, Except Curtains and Draperies	33	6	1		40
Household Appliance Stores	36	4			40

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Household Appliances, NEC	2				2
Household Audio and Video Equipment	4	1			5
Household Furniture, NEC	3				3
Household Refrigerators and Home and Farm Freezers	74	13	1		88
Hunting and Trapping, and Game Propagation	3	1			4
Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts	4				4
In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances	2				2
Individual and Family Social Services	283	58			341
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment, NEC	125	21	1		147
Industrial and Personal Service Paper	4	2	1		7
Industrial Gases	1				1
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals, NEC	18	2			20
Industrial Instruments for Measurement, Display, and Control of Process Variables; and Rel	6	1			7
Industrial Launderers	33	3	1		37
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	106	13	1	1	121
Industrial Organic Chemicals, NEC	1	4	1		6
Industrial Patterns	27				27
Industrial Process Furnaces and Ovens	97	19			116
Industrial Sand	5	2			7
Industrial Supplies	25	8	1		34
Industrial Trucks, Tractors, Trailers, and Stackers	32	6			38
Industrial Valves	28	1			29
Information Retrieval Services	54	2			56
Installation or Erection of Building Equipment, NEC	28	6	1		35
Instruments for Measuring and Testing of Electricity and Electrical Signals	4				4
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	51	21			72
Insurance Carriers, NEC	1	1			2
Intercity and Rural Bus Transportation	5	3			8
Intermediate Care Facilities	190	35			225
Internal Combustion Engines, NEC	1				1
Investment Advice	3	1			4
Investors, NEC			1		1
Iron and Steel Forgings	16	3	1		20
Irrigation Systems	1				1
Jewelry Stores	11	2			13
Jewelry, Watches, Precious Stones, and Precious Metals	14	1			15
Job Training and Vocational Rehabilitation Services	282	49	1		332
Junior Colleges and Technical Institutes	212	36	3		251
Kidney Dialysis Centers	14	1			15
Knit Outerwear Mills	1	1			2
Knit Underwear and Nightwear Mills	5	1			6

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Labor Unions and Similar Labor Organizations	3				3
Lace and Warp Knit Fabric Mills	2	1			3
Laminated Plastics Plate, Sheet, and Profile Shapes	9	1	1		11
Land Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries	6	3			9
Land, Mineral, Wildlife, and Forest Conservation	3				3
Landscape Counseling and Planning	50	16	1		67
Lawn and Garden Services	46	30	3		79
Lawn and Garden Tractors and Home Lawn and Garden Equipment	44	9			53
Leather Goods, NEC	2	1			3
Leather Tanning and Finishing	1				1
Legal Services	38	2			40
Legislative Bodies	4	1			5
Lessors of Real Property, NEC	10				10
Libraries	21	5			26
Life Insurance	57	2			59
Lighting Equipment, NEC	1				1
Lime	1				1
Linen Supply	14	9	1		24
Linoleum, Asphalted-Felt-Base, and Other Hard Surface Floor Coverings, NEC		1			1
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Bottled Gas) Dealers	14	1			15
Liquor Stores	6	2			8
Livestock	32	9	1		42
Livestock Services, Except Veterinary	3	5			8
Loan Brokers	11				11
Local Bus Charter Service	1	1			2
Local Passenger Transportation, NEC	14	11			25
Local Trucking with Storage	15	8			23
Local Trucking Without Storage	166	73	14	2	255
Lubricating Oils and Greases	8	3			11
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	351	108	4	1	464
Lumber, Plywood, Millwork, and Wood Panels	25	13	2		40
Macaroni, Spaghetti, Vermicelli, and Noodles	6				6
Machine Tools, Metal Cutting Type	3				3
Machine Tools, Metal Forming Type	8	1			9
Magnetic and Optical Recording Media	2	1			3
Malt Beverages	1				1
Management Consulting Services	44	8	1		53
Management Investment Offices, Open-End		1			1
Management Services	58	11			69
Manifold Business Forms	62	11			73
Manufactured Ice	4				4

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Manufacturing Industries, NEC	49	11	2		62
Marinas		1			1
Marking Devices		1			1
Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stone Work	62	42	3		107
Mattresses, Foundations, and Convertible Beds	21	23			44
Meat and Fish (Seafood) Markets, Including Freezer Provisioners	30	7			37
Meat Packing Plants	1,176	325	23		1,524
Meats and Meat Products	10	6			16
Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment, NEC		2			2
Medical Equipment Rental and Leasing	17	1			18
Medical Laboratories	149	12			161
Medical, Dental, and Hospital Equipment and Supplies	25	5			30
Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products	13				13
Membership Organizations, NEC	36	10	1		47
Membership Sports and Recreation Clubs	112	16			128
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Accessory Stores	4				4
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings	4	1			5
Men's and Boys' Shirts, Except Work Shirts	11	1			12
Men's Footwear, Except Athletic	1				1
Metal Cans	1				1
Metal Doors, Sash, Frames, Molding, and Trim Manufacturing	165	29			194
Metal Heat Treating	16	1	1		18
Metal Shipping Barrels, Drums, Kegs, and Pails	4				4
Metal Stamping, NEC	17	1			18
Metals Service Centers and Offices	83	11			94
Millwork	50	10			60
Mineral Wool	24	5			29
Minerals and Earths, Ground or Otherwise Treated	1				1
Mining Machinery and Equipment, Except Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment	1	1			2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessory Stores	87	21			108
Miscellaneous Business Credit Institutions	2				2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Wire Products	1				1
Miscellaneous Food Stores	20	1			21
Miscellaneous General Merchandise Stores	56	34	5		95
Miscellaneous Homefurnishings Stores	22	7			29
Miscellaneous Personal Services, NEC	28	5			33
Miscellaneous Publishing	110	2			112
Miscellaneous Retail Stores, NEC	232	37	4		273
Miscellaneous Structural Metal Work	16	2			18
Mobile Home Dealers	6	1			7
Mobile Homes	4	4			8

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Molded, Extruded, and Lathe-Cut Mechanical Rubber Goods	1				1
Mortgage Bankers and Loan Correspondents	1				1
Motion Picture and Video Tape Distribution	2				2
Motion Picture and Video Tape Production	3	1			4
Motion Picture Theaters, Except Drive-In	30	5			35
Motor Vehicle Dealers (New and Used)	404	98	4		506
Motor Vehicle Dealers (Used Only)	14	3			17
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	150	13	1		164
Motor Vehicle Parts, Used	2	1	1		4
Motor Vehicle Supplies and New Parts	154	15	1		170
Motor Vehicles and Passenger Car Bodies	37	6	1	1	45
Motorcycle Dealers	1	2			3
Motors and Generators	35	10			45
Museums and Art Galleries	14				14
Musical Instrument Stores	3				3
Musical Instruments	3	1			4
Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook	2				2
National Commercial Banks	32	10	1		43
Natural Gas Distribution	5				5
Natural Gas Liquids	1	1			2
Natural Gas Transmission	4				4
Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution	9				9
News Syndicates	1				1
Newspapers: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing	98	13	2		113
Nonclay Refractories	2				2
Noncommercial Research Organizations	1	1			2
Nondurable Goods, NEC	36	7			43
Nonferrous Die-Castings, Except Aluminum	1				1
Nonmetallic Mineral Products, NEC	10	2			12
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities, NEC	254	55			309
Office and Store Fixtures, Partitions, Shelving, and Lockers, Except Wood	1				1
Office Equipment	21	6			27
Office Furniture, Except Wood	4	1	1		6
Office Machines, NEC	15	1			16
Offices and Clinics of Chiropractors	1	1			2
Offices and Clinics of Dentists	34	12			46
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	332	43	1		376
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Osteopathy	3				3
Offices and Clinics of Health Practitioners, NEC	39	6			45
Offices and Clinics of Optometrists	5				5
Offices of Bank Holding Companies	6				6

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Offices of Holding Companies, NEC	3	6			9
Oil and Gas Field Exploration Services	16	4	1		21
Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment	9	4			13
Oil and Gas Field Services, NEC	113	51	9		173
Oil Royalty Traders	2				2
Operators of Apartment Buildings	157	39			196
Operators of Dwellings Other Than Apartment Buildings	11	5			16
Operators of Nonresidential Buildings	50	3			53
Operators of Residential Mobile Home Sites	2	1			3
Ophthalmic Goods	12	1			13
Optical Goods Stores	6				6
Optical Instruments and Lenses	3				3
Organization Hotels and Lodging Houses, on Membership Basis	3				3
Ornamental Floriculture and Nursery Products	18	8	1	1	28
Ornamental Shrub and Tree Services	19	11			30
Orthopedic, Prosthetic, and Surgical Appliances and Supplies	32	1			33
Outdoor Advertising Services	4	4			8
Packaging Machinery	4				4
Packaging Paper and Plastics Film, Coated and Laminated	8		1		9
Packing and Crating	1				1
Paint, Glass, and Wallpaper Stores	9	4			13
Painting and Paper Hanging	69	39	6		114
Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products	2	1			3
Paper Industries Machinery	1				1
Paper Mills	3				3
Passenger Car Leasing		2			2
Passenger Car Rental	12	3			15
Periodicals: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing	3	1			4
Personal Credit Institutions	2				2
Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals, NEC	1	1			2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products Wholesalers, Except Bulk Stations and Terminals	12	8			20
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	11	4	1		16
Petroleum Refining	61	23			84
Pharmaceutical Preparations	62	14			76
Phosphatic Fertilizers	1	2			3
Photocopying and Duplicating Services	5	1			6
Photofinishing Laboratories	1				1
Photographic Equipment and Supplies	1	1			2
Photographic Studios, Portrait	16	3			19

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Physical Fitness Facilities	7	1			8
Pickled Fruits and Vegetables, Vegetable Sauces and Seasonings, and Salad Dressings	3	1	1		5
Piece Goods, Notions, and Other Dry Goods	2				2
Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical, and Insulation Work	105	63	1	1	170
Plastics Foam Products	23	3			26
Plastics Material and Synthetic Resins, and Nonvulcanizable Elastomers	23	2	1		26
Plastics Pipe	17	3			20
Plastics Plumbing Fixtures	50	9	1		60
Plastics Products, NEC	144	33			177
Plastics, Foil, and Coated Paper Bags	46	11			57
Platemaking and Related Services	2	4			6
Pleating, Decorative and Novelty Stitching, and Tucking for the Trade	1				1
Plumbing and Heating Equipment and Supplies (Hydronics)	39	12	1		52
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning	430	144	13	1	588
Police Protection	29	4			33
Potato Chips, Corn Chips, and Similar Snacks	68	9			77
Poultry and Eggs, NEC	5	3			8
Power Laundries, Family and Commercial	1	1			2
Power, Distribution, and Specialty Transformers	49				49
Prefabricated Metal Buildings and Components	20	4			24
Prefabricated Wood Buildings and Components	10	5			15
Prepackaged Software	3				3
Prepared Feed and Feed Ingredients for Animals and Fowls, Except Dogs and Cats	18	5			23
Prepared Flour Mixes and Doughs	3				3
Pressed and Blown Glass and Glassware, NEC	3				3
Primary Batteries, Dry and Wet	10	6	1		17
Primary Production of Aluminum	1				1
Printed Circuit Boards	3				3
Printing and Writing Paper	3	2			5
Printing Ink	8	3			11
Printing Trades Machinery and Equipment	9	1			10
Private Households	30	4	2		36
Professional Equipment and Supplies, NEC	9				9
Professional Membership Organizations	6				6
Professional Sports Clubs and Promoters	34	18	2		54
Psychiatric Hospitals	51	7		1	59
Public Building and Related Furniture	2	2			4
Public Golf Courses	21	8			29

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Public Order and Safety, NEC		1			1
Public Relations Services	1				1
Pumps and Pumping Equipment	17	2			19
Racing, Including Track Operations	7	2			9
Radio and Television Repair Shops			2		2
Radio Broadcasting Stations	18	1			19
Radio, Television, and Consumer Electronics Stores	60	10	1		71
Radio, Television, and Publishers' Advertising Representatives	1	1			2
Radiotelephone Communications	23	2			25
Railroad Equipment	9	2			11
Ready-Mixed Concrete	71	21	3	1	96
Real Estate Agents and Managers	219	43			262
Real Estate Investment Trusts	1	1			2
Record and Prerecorded Tape Stores	7				7
Recreational Vehicle Dealers	5	1			6
Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage	7	5	1		13
Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Services and Repair Shops	12	4			16
Refrigeration Equipment and Supplies	6	1			7
Refuse Systems	229	38	3	1	271
Regulation and Administration of Communications, Electric, Gas, and Other Utilities	7	1			8
Regulation and Administration of Transportation Programs	4	2			6
Regulation of Agricultural Marketing and Commodities	4				4
Religious Organizations	115	32	2		149
Rental of Railroad Cars	1				1
Repair Shops and Related Services, NEC	79	20	3		102
Residential Care	410	59	1		470
Residential Electric Lighting Fixtures	2				2
Retail Bakeries	29	4		1	34
Retail Nurseries, Lawn and Garden Supply Stores	16	7			23
Reupholstery and Furniture Repair	1	1		1	3
Rice Milling	1				1
Robes and Dressing Gowns	1				1
Rolling Mill Machinery and Equipment	22	1	1		24
Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Copper	19	12			31
Roofing, Siding, and Insulation Materials	11	6			17
Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work	117	74	9		200
Rooming and Boarding Houses	1				1
Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting	18				18
Sanitary Services, NEC	5				5
Sausages and Other Prepared Meats	362	26			388
Savings Institutions, Federally Chartered	56	9			65

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	6	1			7
School Buses	31	14			45
Schools and Educational Services, NEC	66	5			71
Scrap and Waste Materials	55	23		1	79
Screw Machine Products	2				2
Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical Systems and Instrumen	42	11			53
Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals	12	3			15
Secretarial and Court Reporting Services	2				2
Security and Commodity Exchanges	2	1			3
Security Brokers, Dealers, and Flotation Companies	27	3			30
Security Systems Services	44	13			57
Service Establishment Equipment and Supplies	22	4			26
Service Industry Machinery, NEC	12	3			15
Services Allied With the Exchange of Securities or Commodities, NEC	2				2
Services, NEC	107	25	2		134
Setup Paperboard Boxes	1	1			2
Sewerage Systems	2				2
Sewing, Needlework, and Piece Goods Stores	19	3			22
Sheet Metal Work	29	21			50
Ship Building and Repairing	10				10
Shoe Stores	21	8			29
Short-Term Business Credit Institutions, Except Agricultural	15	1			16
Signs and Advertising Specialties	33	6	3		42
Skilled Nursing Care Facilities	1,771	328	7	1	2,107
Small Arms	1	2			3
Small Arms Ammunition	2	2			4
Soaps and Other Detergents, Except Speciality Cleaners	28	2	2		32
Social Services, NEC	78	22	1		101
Soil Preparation Services	2	1			3
Soybean Oil Mills	1				1
Special Industry Machinery, NEC	14	2	1		17
Special Dies and Tools, Die Sets, Jigs and Fixtures, and Industrial Molds	58	11			69
Special Trade Contractors, NEC	121	47	3		171
Special Warehousing and Storage, NEC	6	3			9
Speciality Cleaning, Polishing, and Sanitary Preparations	10	3			13
Specialty Hospitals, Except Psychiatric	34	3			37
Specialty Outpatient Facilities, NEC	82	9			91
Speed Changers, Industrial High-Speed Drives, and Gears	3	1			4
Sporting and Athletic Goods, NEC	4	1			5

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Sporting and Recreational Camps	5				5
Sporting and Recreational Goods and Supplies	6	2			8
Sporting Goods Stores and Bicycle Shops	32	5			37
State Commercial Banks	37	7	1		45
Stationery and Office Supplies	57	8	1		66
Stationery Stores	23	6	1		30
Steam, Gas, and Hydraulic Turbines, and Turbine Generator Set Units	1				1
Steel Foundries, NEC	101	4			105
Steel Pipe and Tubes	1				1
Steel Wiredrawing and Steel Nails and Spikes	20	1			21
Steel Works, Blast Furnaces (Including Coke Ovens), and Rolling Mills	28	5			33
Storage Batteries	15		1		16
Structural Clay Products, NEC	16	5			21
Structural Steel Erection	45	17	1		63
Structural Wood Members, NEC	7	2			9
Surgical and Medical Instruments and Apparatus	6	3			9
Surveying Services	8	1	1		10
Tax Return Preparation Services	2				2
Taxicabs	7	3			10
Telegraph and Other Message Communications	3				3
Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus	9				9
Telephone Communications, Except Radiotelephone	148	61	2		211
Television Broadcasting Stations	15	3			18
Terminal and Joint Terminal Maintenance Facilities for Motor Freight Transportation	4				4
Terminal and Service Facilities for Motor Vehicle Passenger Transportation	1				1
Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work	4	4			8
Testing Laboratories	1	1			2
Textile Goods, NEC	2				2
Textile Machinery	2				2
Theatrical Producers (Except Motion Picture) and Miscellaneous Theatrical Services	41	7	1		49
Tire Retreading and Repair Shops	1				1
Tires and Inner Tubes	5				5
Tires and Tubes	2				2
Title Abstract Offices	1				1
Title Insurance	1	1			2
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	4	1			5
Top, Body, and Upholstery Repair Shops and Paint Shops	50	14	2		66
Toys and Hobby Goods and Supplies	9				9

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Transportation Equipment and Supplies, Except Motor Vehicles	20	7			27
Transportation Equipment, NEC	12	6	1		19
Transportation Services, NEC	36	8	1		45
Travel Agencies	1				1
Travel Trailers and Campers	22	1			23
Truck and Bus Bodies	20	4			24
Truck Rental and Leasing, Without Drivers	17	7	1		25
Truck Trailers	18	4	1		23
Trucking, Except Local	1,323	263	18	2	1,606
Turkey and Turkey Eggs	1				1
United States Postal Service	7				7
Unknown	73	23	5		101
Unsupported Plastics Film and Sheet	17	6			23
Unsupported Plastics Profile Shapes	10	2			12
Used Merchandise Stores	9				9
Utility Trailer and Recreational Vehicle Rental	7	1			8
Valves and Pipe Fittings, NEC	15	1			16
Variety Stores	481	374	83		938
Vehicular Lighting Equipment	1				1
Veterinary Services for Animal Specialties	93	13	1		107
Veterinary Services For Livestock	19	3			22
Video Tape Rental	12	2			14
Vocational Schools, NEC	6				6
Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Equipment and Supplies	30	6	1		37
Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Repair	6				6
Water Supply	42	18			60
Water Transportation Services, NEC	4	1			5
Water Well Drilling	23	8	2		33
Water, Sewer, Pipeline, and Communications and Power Line Construction	76	27	3		106
Welding Repair	13	6			19
Wheat	2	1			3
Wine and Distilled Alcoholic Beverages	18	10			28
Wire Springs	13	1			14
Women's Accessory and Specialty Stores	6	1			7
Women's Clothing Stores	25	7			32
Women's, Children's, and Infants' Clothing and Accessories	4				4
Women's, Misses' and Juniors' Suits, Skirts, and Coats	3				3
Wood Household Furniture, Except Upholstered	11	6			17
Wood Household Furniture, Upholstered	19	1			20
Wood Kitchen Cabinets	175	40	1		216

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-28 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Wood Office and Store Fixtures, Partitions, Shelving, and Lockers	3				3
Wood Office Furniture	7	1	1		9
Wood Pallets and Skids	4	5			9
Wood Products, NEC	11	3			14
Wrecking and Demolition Work	2	2			4
Yarn Spinning Mills	5	1			6

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-29
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Abrasive Product Manufacturing	2				2
Adhesive Manufacturing	2				2
Administration of Conservation Programs	3				3
Administration of Housing Programs	3				3
Administration of Public Health Programs	5				5
Advertising Agencies	3				3
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing		1			1
Air and Gas Compressor Manufacturing	1				1
Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing	4				4
Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing (pt)	665	25	1	1	692
Airport Operations	1				1
All Other Consumer Goods Rental		1	1		2
All Other Leather Good Manufacturing (pt)	1	1			2
All Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	5				5
All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing (pt)	8	1			9
All Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing (pt)	14				14
All Other General Merchandise Stores		1			1
All Other Health and Personal Care Stores (pt)	1				1
All Other Home Furnishings Stores (pt)	2		1		3
All Other Miscellaneous Chemical and Preparation Manufacturing (pt)	10				10
All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming (pt)	2				2
All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (pt)	1				1
All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing (pt)	2				2
All Other Miscellaneous General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing (pt)		2			2
All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing (pt)	4				4
All Other Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (pt)		1			1
All Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers (except Tobacco Stores) (pt)	3				3
All Other Miscellaneous Waste Management Services		1			1
All Other Motor Vehicle Dealers	5	1			6
All Other Motor Vehicle Part Manufacturing (pt)	24	2			26
All Other Nondepository Credit Intermediation			1		1
All Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining (pt)	1				1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers
Compensation

Table 2-29 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
All Other Nonresidential Specialty Trade Contractors	19	8			27
All Other Outpatient Care Facilities	1	1			2
All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing (pt)	5	1			6
All Other Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	4	3			7
All Other Specialty Food Stores (pt)	6	2			8
All Other Specialty Trade Contractors		2			2
All Other Support Services		2			2
All Other Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services (pt)	5	1			6
All Other Traveler Accommodation	1				1
Aluminum Foundries (except Die-Casting)	4	4			8
Animal (except Poultry) Slaughtering (pt)	239	93	5		337
Animal Slaughtering and Processing		2			2
Appliance Repair and Maintenance (pt)	23	2			25
Asphalt Shingle and Coating Materials Manufacturing		2			2
Automobile and Other Motor Vehicle Merchant Wholesalers	1				1
Automotive Body, Paint, and Interior Repair and Maintenance	6	1			7
Automotive Glass Replacement Shops (pt)	2				2
Automotive Oil Change and Lubrication Shops	1	1			2
Automotive Parts and Accessories Stores	11	5			16
Automotive Transmission Repair	4				4
Barber Shops			1		1
Beauty Salons	6				6
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots	3	1			4
Beer and Ale Merchant Wholesalers	15	5			20
Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores	6	3			9
Bolt, Nut, Screw, Rivet, and Washer Manufacturing (pt)	2				2
Book Stores	1	1			2
Bottled Water Manufacturing (pt)	1				1
Bowling Centers	3				3
Brick and Structural Clay Tile Manufacturing	13				13
Building Equipment and Other Machinery Installation Contractors	2	1			3
Bus and Other Motor Vehicle Transit Systems	1				1
Cable and Other Program Distribution	2				2
Cafeterias	11	1	1		13
Camera and Photographic Supplies Stores	1				1
Canvas and Related Product Mills (pt)	14	1			15

Source: Kansas Division of Workers
Compensation

Table 2-29 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Carpentry Contractors	1	1			2
Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning Services	1	1			2
Carwashes	2				2
Caterers	2				2
Cattle Feedlots	31	10	2		43
Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications	23	4	2		29
Cement Manufacturing	9	2			11
Cemeteries and Crematories (pt)	1				1
Child and Youth Services	1	1			2
Child Day Care Services	7	4			11
Claims Adjusting	1				1
Coal and Other Mineral and Ore Merchant Wholesalers		1			1
Collection Agencies	1	3			4
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	20	2	1		23
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance	6	3			9
Commercial and Institutional Building Construction	21	15	1		37
Commercial Bakeries (pt)	15	3			18
Commercial Banking	12				12
Commercial Gravure Printing (pt)	11	1			12
Commercial Lithographic Printing (pt)	23	8	1		32
Commercial Screen Printing (pt)	13	2			15
Communication Equipment Repair and Maintenance (pt)	1				1
Community Food Services	2		1		3
Computer and Computer Peripheral Equipment and Software Merchant Wholesalers	1	1			2
Computer and Software Stores	2	1			3
Computer Systems Design Services (pt)	1	1			2
Construction and Mining (except Oil Well) Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers			1		1
Construction and Mining (except Oil Well) Machinery and Equipment Wholesalers	1				1
Construction Machinery Manufacturing	1				1
Construction, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing (pt)	1				1
Construction, Transportation, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	1	2			3
Consumer Electronics and Appliances Rental		1			1
Continuing Care Retirement Communities (pt)	6	3			9

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-29 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Convenience Stores	4	1			5
Conveyor and Conveying Equipment Manufacturing (pt)	25	7			32
Copper Wire (except Mechanical) Drawing	1				1
Corn Farming	1				1
Cosmetics, Beauty Supplies, and Perfume Stores	1				1
Couriers		1			1
Credit Unions	2				2
Crop Harvesting, Primarily By Machine	1				1
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Extraction	3	6			9
Custom Architectural Woodwork and Millwork Manufacturing	4	1			5
Custom Computer Programming Services	2				2
Cut Stone and Stone Product Manufacturing	2	2	1		5
Dairy Cattle and Milk Production	14	4			18
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	1				1
Dental Laboratories	4				4
Department Stores (except Discount Department Stores)	48				48
Direct Life Insurance Carriers	1	1			2
Direct Property and Casualty Insurance Carriers (pt)	8	2			10
Dog and Cat Food Manufacturing	2				2
Drilling Oil and Gas Wells	24	7	2		33
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	8	3			11
Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Merchant Wholesalers	1				1
Drycleaning and Laundry Services (except Coin-Operated)	3				3
Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical, and Insulation Contractors (pt)		1			1
Educational Support Services	25	4			29
Electric Power Distribution (pt)	8	5			13
Electrical Contractors	6	2			8
Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring (pt)	2	2			4
Elementary and Secondary Schools	3,028	461	12	1	3,502
Employment Placement Agencies	53	9			62
Engineering Services	14	7			21
Envelope Manufacturing	1				1
Environmental Consulting Services	1				1
Excavation Contractors		1	1		2
Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	81	19			100

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-29 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Exterminating and Pest Control Services	1				1
Fabricated Structural Metal Manufacturing (pt)	24	6			30
Facilities Support Services	5				5
Family Clothing Stores	7	4	1		12
Farm and Garden Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	16	5			21
Farm and Garden Machinery and Equipment Wholesalers	2				2
Farm Labor Contractors and Crew Leaders	1		1		2
Farm Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	24	2	1		27
Farm Management Services	1				1
Farm Supplies Wholesalers		1			1
Fastener, Button, Needle, and Pin Manufacturing (pt)	1				1
Financial Transactions Processing, Reserve, and Clearinghouse Activities	1				1
Fire Protection	2	3			5
Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	17	3			20
Flat Glass Manufacturing	5				5
Flavoring Syrup and Concentrate Manufacturing	2				2
Floor Covering Stores	9	2			11
Florists	2				2
Flour Milling (pt)	2				2
Flour Mixes and Dough Manufacturing from Purchased Flour	20				20
Fluid Milk Manufacturing		1			1
Fluid Power Cylinder and Actuator Manufacturing	11	1			12
Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting Manufacturing (pt)	6	2			8
Folding Paperboard Box Manufacturing		1			1
Food Product Machinery Manufacturing	7	2			9
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Merchant Wholesalers	24	7			31
Full-Service Restaurants	78	17			95
Funeral Homes	1				1
Funeral Homes and Funeral Services	3	1			4
Furniture Stores	12	3			15
Gasoline Stations with Convenience Store (pt)	2				2
Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores	11	3	1		15
General Automotive Repair	12	6	2		20
General Freight Trucking, Local	2	1			3
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance		1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-29 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Less Than Truckload	1	2			3
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload	36	27	3		66
General Line Grocery Merchant Wholesalers	25				25
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	621	62	3		686
General Rental Centers		2	1		3
General Warehousing and Storage	7	3			10
Geophysical Surveying and Mapping Services		1			1
Gift, Novelty, and Souvenir Stores	3				3
Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing	1				1
Golf Courses and Country Clubs	5	1			6
Golf Courses and Country Clubs (pt)	3				3
Grain and Field Bean Merchant Wholesalers	8	9			17
Hardware Manufacturing	1				1
Hardware Stores	7	3			10
Hay Farming	2				2
Health and Welfare Funds	2				2
Heating Equipment (except Warm Air Furnace) Manufacturing (pt)	4	1			5
Highway and Street Construction (pt)			1		1
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	54	26	4	1	85
Hobby, Toy, and Game Stores	1	4			5
Hog and Pig Farming	3	1			4
Home Centers	2	4			6
Home Furnishing Merchant Wholesalers	2				2
Home Health Care Services	20	6			26
Homes for the Elderly	2				2
Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels	25	6			31
Household Appliance Stores	6	1			7
Human Rights Organizations		1			1
Hydroelectric Power Generation (pt)	209	10	1	1	221
Ice Manufacturing	1	1			2
Industrial and Personal Service Paper Merchant Wholesalers		1			1
Industrial Building Construction		1			1
Industrial Launderers		1			1
Industrial Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	9	5	1		15
Industrial Machinery and Equipment Wholesalers (pt)	1				1
Industrial Mold Manufacturing	2				2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-29 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Industrial Truck, Tractor, Trailer, and Stacker Machinery Manufacturing	10				10
Instrument Manufacturing for Measuring and Testing Electricity and Electrical Signals	1	1			2
Insurance Agencies and Brokerages	3				3
Internet Service Providers	4				4
Iron Foundries (pt)	5	2			7
Janitorial Services	34	16	1		51
Junior Colleges	16	1			17
Kidney Dialysis Centers	1				1
Laminated Plastics Plate, Sheet (except Packaging), and Shape Manufacturing	2	2			4
Landscape Architectural Services	1				1
Landscaping Services	39	13	3		55
Landscaping Services (pt)		1			1
Lessors of Miniwarehouses and Self- Storage Units		1			1
Lessors of Other Real Estate Property	3				3
Lessors of Residential Buildings and Dwellings	19	3			22
Limited-Service Restaurants	45	8	1		54
Limousine Service	1	1	1		3
Linen Supply (pt)		1			1
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Bottled Gas) Dealers (pt)	2	1			3
Livestock Merchant Wholesalers	5	1			6
Local Messengers and Local Delivery	1				1
Locksmiths	1				1
Machine Shops	23	3			26
Manifold Business Forms Printing (pt)	1				1
Manufacturing and Industrial Building Construction (pt)	49	7			56
Meat and Meat Product Merchant Wholesalers	1	2			3
Meat Markets	2	1			3
Meat Processed from Carcasses (pt)	1	1			2
Medical Laboratories	87	6			93
Medical, Dental, and Hospital Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	1				1
Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors (pt)	5				5
Men's Clothing Stores			1		1
Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to Manufacturers	2				2
Metal Service Centers and Other Metal Merchant Wholesalers	5	1	2		8

Source: Kansas Division of Workers
Compensation

Table 2-29 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Metal Tank (Heavy Gauge) Manufacturing	31	4			35
Metal Window and Door Manufacturing (pt)	88	9			97
Motion Picture Theaters, Except Drive-In		1			1
Motor Vehicle Air-Conditioning Manufacturing	32	9			41
Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing	22	3			25
Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing (pt)	7	1			8
Motor Vehicle Supplies and New Parts Merchant Wholesalers	21	6			27
Motorcycle Dealers	2	1			3
Multifamily Housing Construction (except Operative Builders)		1			1
Multifamily Housing Construction (pt)		1			1
Museums	4				4
Musical Instrument and Supplies Stores	1				1
Narrow Fabric Mills (pt)		1			1
Natural Gas Distribution	1				1
New Car Dealers	93	15			108
New Single-Family Housing Construction (except Operative Builders)	10	3	1		14
Newspaper Publishers	36	9			45
Nonchocolate Confectionery Manufacturing	1				1
Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum) Rolling, Drawing, Extruding, and Alloying	2	1			3
Nonresidential Drywall and Insulation Contractors	6	2	2		10
Nonresidential Electrical Contractors	32	14	2		48
Nonresidential Flooring Contractors	1				1
Nonresidential Glass and Glazing Contractors	10				10
Nonresidential Masonry Contractors	2	2	1		5
Nonresidential Painting and Wall Covering Contractors	1				1
Nonresidential Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors	40	14			54
Nonresidential Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors	21	2			23
Nonresidential Property Managers	6				6
Nonresidential Siding Contractors	1				1
Nonresidential Site Preparation Contractors	4	5			9
Nonresidential Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors	6	3			9
Nurseries, Garden Centers, and Farm Supply Stores	22	1			23

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-29 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Nursing Care Facilities	144	34			178
Nursing Care Facilities (pt)	4	5			9
Office Administrative Services	16		1		17
Office Furniture (except Wood) Manufacturing	1				1
Office Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing		2			2
Office Machinery Manufacturing (pt)		1			1
Offices of Certified Public Accountants	2	1			3
Offices of Chiropractors	1				1
Offices of Dentists	6				6
Offices of Lawyers	1	1			2
Offices of Other Holding Companies	3				3
Offices of Physical, Occupational and Speech Therapists, and Audiologists	1				1
Offices of Physicians	1				1
Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists) (pt)	9	1			10
Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	1				1
Oil and Gas Pipeline and Related Structures Construction	1				1
Ophthalmic Goods Manufacturing (pt)	5	1			6
Ornamental and Architectural Metal Work Manufacturing (pt)	8	3			11
Other Accounting Services		1			1
Other Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing	46	6			52
Other Airport Operations (pt)	1				1
Other Automotive Mechanical and Electrical Repair and Maintenance	2				2
Other Building Material Dealers	13	4			17
Other Business Service Centers (including Copy Shops)	2				2
Other Clothing Stores	1	2			3
Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing		1			1
Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing (pt)	1				1
Other Commercial Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	1				1
Other Commercial Equipment Wholesalers	1				1
Other Concrete Product Manufacturing	5	1			6
Other Direct Selling Establishments	24	1	1		26
Other Electric Power Generation (pt)		1			1
Other Electronic Parts and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	1				1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-29 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Other Engine Equipment Manufacturing (pt)	2	1			3
Other Gasoline Stations	7	1			8
Other General Government Support	3	2			5
Other Grocery and Related Products Merchant Wholesalers	2	2	1		5
Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	8	8			16
Other Individual and Family Services	16	5			21
Other Millwork (including Flooring) (pt)	3				3
Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Wholesalers	1	1			2
Other Motor Vehicle Electrical and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing (pt)	1	1			2
Other Nonhazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal	1				1
Other Nonresidential Building Equipment Contractors	12	2	1		15
Other Nonresidential Building Finishing Contractors	1				1
Other Performing Arts Companies	1				1
Other Professional Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	2	1			3
Other Residential Building Finishing Contractors	1				1
Other Residential Care Facilities	11	6			17
Other Services Related to Advertising	2				2
Other Services to Buildings and Dwellings	6	1	1		8
Other Similar Organizations (except Business, Professional, Labor, and Political Organizations)	1				1
Other Social Advocacy Organizations	2				2
Other Spectator Sports (pt)	3				3
Other Support Activities for Air Transportation		1			1
Other Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services	26				26
Other Waste Collection		2			2
Outpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centers	1				1
Packaged Frozen Food Merchant Wholesalers	3				3
Packaging Machinery Manufacturing	9				9
Paint and Coating Manufacturing	4				4
Paint and Coating Manufacturing (pt)	2	1			3
Paint and Wallpaper Stores	2				2
Painting and Wall Covering Contractors (pt)		1			1
Periodical Publishers	1				1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-29 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Pet and Pet Supplies Stores	3	1			4
Petroleum and Petroleum Products Merchant Wholesalers (except Bulk Stations and Terminals)	1	2			3
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals		1			1
Petroleum Refineries	3				3
Pharmacies and Drug Stores	6	1			7
Plastics Bottle Manufacturing	1				1
Plate Work Manufacturing	9	3	1		13
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors (pt)	3				3
Portfolio Management		1			1
Postharvest Crop Activities (except Cotton Ginning)	1				1
Power and Communication Line and Related Structures Construction	2	3			5
Prefabricated Wood Building Manufacturing	23	3			26
Primary Aluminum Production	3	1	1		5
Printing and Writing Paper Merchant Wholesalers	1				1
Printing Ink Manufacturing	1				1
Private Households		1			1
Professional and Management Development Training	3				3
Professional Employer Organizations	26	19			45
Pulp Mills	1				1
Racetracks	1	1			2
Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing	24				24
Radio Networks	1				1
Radio Stations	1	1			2
Radio, Television, and Other Electronics Stores (pt)	1				1
Rail Transportation	7	3			10
Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturing	20	8			28
Recyclable Material Merchant Wholesalers		1			1
Recyclable Material Wholesalers	9	1	1		11
Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage	40	14			54
Refrigeration Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	1				1
Relay and Industrial Control Manufacturing	3				3
Religious Organizations	3				3
Remediation Services	11				11
Residential Building Construction	1	1			2
Residential Drywall and Insulation Contractors	4	3	1		8

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-29 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Residential Electrical Contractors	24	11			35
Residential Finish Carpentry Contractors	3	1			4
Residential Framing Contractors	7	6			13
Residential Masonry Contractors	8	4			12
Residential Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities	34	3			37
Residential Mental Retardation Facilities	99	25			124
Residential Painting and Wall Covering Contractors		2	1		3
Residential Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors	30	9			39
Residential Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors	7	2			9
Residential Property Managers	15	2			17
Residential Remodelers	18	6			24
Residential Roofing Contractors	4	7			11
Residential Siding Contractors	3				3
Residential Site Preparation Contractors	7	4	1	1	13
Reupholstery and Furniture Repair	2				2
Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors	2				2
Rubber and Plastics Hoses and Belting Manufacturing	4	4		1	9
Rubber Product Manufacturing for Mechanical Use		1			1
Sand, Gravel, Clay, and Ceramic and Refractory Minerals Mining and Quarrying	1	1			2
Sawmills (pt)		1			1
Scheduled Freight Air Transportation	1	1			2
Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation	3				3
School and Employee Bus Transportation	13	7			20
Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical System and Instrument Manufacturing	3	1			4
Security Guards and Patrol Services	2	1			3
Security Systems Services (except Locksmiths) (pt)	3	3			6
Septic Tank and Related Services (pt)		2			2
Service Establishment Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	2				2
Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	36	11			47
Sewing, Needlework, and Piece Goods Stores		1			1
Sheet Metal Work Manufacturing	28	4			32
Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing (pt)	38	7			45
Sign Manufacturing	3				3

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-29 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Snack and Nonalcoholic Beverage Bars (pt)	9				9
Soft Drink Manufacturing	3				3
Software Publishers	1				1
Soil Preparation, Planting, and Cultivating (pt)		1			1
Solid Waste Collection		1			1
Solid Waste Landfills	163	22	2		187
Special Die and Tool, Die Set, Jig, and Fixture Manufacturing	2				2
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local	6	3	1		10
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance	7	4			11
Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals	13	1			14
Spice and Extract Manufacturing (pt)	13	6			19
Sporting Goods Stores	9	2			11
Stationery and Office Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	13				13
Stationery and Office Supplies Wholesalers	1				1
Steel Foundries (except Investment)	1				1
Structural Steel Erection Contractors	2				2
Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores	5	1			6
Support Activities for Mining	4		1		5
Support Activities for Oil and Gas Field Operations (pt)	16	11	1		28
Support Activities for Rail Transportation	14		1		15
Support Activities for Rail Transportation (pt)	1				1
Surgical and Medical Instrument Manufacturing (pt)	1				1
Telemarketing Bureaus	27	2			29
Temporary Help Services	24	14	3		41
Theater Companies and Dinner Theaters	3	2			5
Tile and Terrazzo Contractors	1				1
Tire and Tube Merchant Wholesalers	3	2			5
Tire and Tube Wholesalers	1	1			2
Tire Dealers	4	4			8
Tobacco and Tobacco Product Merchant Wholesalers	4	2			6
Transportation Equipment and Supplies (except Motor Vehicle) Merchant Wholesalers	15	8	1		24
Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing (pt)	3	5	1		9
Unknown	162	65	7		234

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-29 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY2003

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Hospitalized	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Unsupported Plastics Film and Sheet (except Packaging) Manufacturing	12	2	1		15
Unsupported Plastics Profile Shape Manufacturing (pt)	11	4			15
Used Car Dealers	6	2			8
Used Household and Office Goods Moving	15	13			28
Used Merchandise Stores	4	1			5
Vending Machine Operators	1				1
Veterinary Services	12	1			13
Video Tape and Disc Rental	2				2
Vitreous China Plumbing Fixture and China and Earthenware Bathroom Accessories Manufacturing	3				3
Vocational Rehabilitation Services	81	17			98
Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	229	10	2		241
Waste Collection	1				1
Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction	3	5			8
Water Supply and Irrigation Systems	6				6
Water, Sewer, and Pipeline Construction (pt)		1			1
Wholesale Trade Agents and Brokers	7	3			10
Window Treatment Stores (pt)	1				1
Wine and Distilled Alcoholic Beverage Merchant Wholesalers	17	7			24
Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing	8	1	1		10
Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing	15	3			18
Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing (pt)	5	1			6
Wood Television, Radio, and Sewing Machine Cabinet Manufacturing	1	3			4

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Section 3

Workers Compensation Claims Statistics

The Kansas Workers Compensation Fund

The Workers Compensation Fund is a guaranty fund that operates as a payer of last resort for injured workers in the state of Kansas. The fund is administered by the Commissioner of Insurance through the Kansas Insurance Department and makes workers compensation payments “[i]f an employer has no insurance to secure payment of compensation...and such employer is financially unable to pay compensation to an injured worker as required by the workers compensation act, or such employer cannot be located and required to pay such compensation.”¹ In Tables 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3 the Kansas Insurance Department has supplied data on the Workers Compensation Fund caseload, expenditures and receipts for FY2001-FY2003.

Table 3-1
Workers Compensation Fund Case Load
Scheduled

	FY2003	FY2002	FY2001
Total Number of Impleading	138	125	112
Total Number of Closed Cases	351	258	292

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

Table 3-2
Workers Compensation Fund
Expenditures Analysis

	FY2003	% of Total	FY2002	% of Total	FY2001	% of Total
Disability Compensation	\$1,414,800	34.82	\$1,743,881	38.27	\$2,459,939	44.88
Work Assessment	\$2,060	.05	\$2,631	.06	\$23,302	0.43
Medical	\$777,662	19.14	\$1,272,118	27.91	\$631,814	11.53
Reimbursement to Insurance Companies [K.S.A. 44-569(a) & K.S.A.44-569]; lump sum and medical may be included	\$1,233,958	30.37	\$876,891	19.24	\$1,630,703	29.75
Attorney Fees	\$303,013	7.46	\$285,564	6.27	\$322,011	5.88
Court Costs, Deposition, Medical Reports, etc	\$40,564	1.00	\$51,883	1.14	\$42,277	0.77
Other Operating Expense	\$291,147	7.16	\$324,308	7.11	\$370,565	6.76
Total Expenditures	\$4,063,204	100	\$4,557,276	100	\$5,480,611	100

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

¹ K.S.A. 44-532a.

Table 3-3
Workers Compensation Fund
Receipts Analysis

	FY2003	% of Total	FY2002	% of Total	FY2001	% of Total
Assessment Receipts	\$757,846	7.77	\$398,206	2.29	\$3,163,438	10.8
Misc. Reimbursements	\$96,973	1.0	\$189,811	1.09	\$72,200	0.1
Fines & Penalties	\$113,822	1.17	\$57,877	.33	\$67,075	0.1
Transfer to State General Fund (Senate Bill 363, Sec. 32 (b))	(\$4,000,915)	(41.01)	(\$7,000,000)	(40.29)		
Total Receipts	(\$3,790,120)	(31.07)	(\$6,752,312)	(36.58)	\$139,275	11.0
Previous Year Carryover Balance	\$12,792,061	131.07	\$23,703,442	136.45	\$25,881,340	88.9
Cancelled Checks	\$37.64	0.0	\$22,703.00	0.13	\$84,360.82	0.1
Total Funds Available	\$9,001,979	100	\$16,973,833	100	\$26,104,976	100

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

Workers Compensation Insurance Experience

The Kansas Insurance Department reports that the total direct paid losses by private insurance carriers² for the calendar year 2002 were \$ 180,253,738, a decrease of \$10,172,799 from the previous year (See Table 3-4 below). However, total paid losses has risen every year for the past four years but is still well below the 22-year peak of \$243,751,957 in 1991. In the summer of 2003 the National Academy of Social Insurance released the results of a comparative study on accident-year incurred losses versus calendar year benefits by private insurance carriers and state funds in thirty-six states (including Kansas) over the period 1997-2001.³ The cumulative percent change in accident incurred losses and calendar year benefits paid for the period of study was 25.3 percent & 24.8 percent respectively. In comparison to the other 35 states, Kansas accident year incurred losses for 1997-2001 increased by 76.3 percent. Calendar year benefits paid for Kansas increased by 31.1 percent. If, however, the 2002 totals are included the percent increase for accident year incurred losses was only 31.5 percent and calendar year benefits paid rose 24 percent.

² The totals in Table 3-4 does not include self-insured employers.

³ Cecili Thompson Williams, Virginia P. Reno, and John F. Burton Jr., *Workers Compensation: Benefits, Coverage, and Costs, 2001* (Washington D.C.: National Academy of Social Insurance, 2003); 36-38.

Table 3-4
Workers Compensation Insurance Experience

YEAR	DIRECT PREMIUMS WRITTEN	DIRECT PREMIUMS EARNED	DIRECT LOSSES PAID	DIRECT LOSSES INCURRED	LOSSES PAID TO PREMIUMS WRITTEN	LOSSES INCURRED TO PREMIUMS EARNED
1982	\$154,944,245	\$152,315,135	\$88,345,714	\$107,979,341	57	70.9
1983	\$147,137,981	\$148,669,330	\$96,289,968	\$115,282,150	65.4	77.5
1984	\$141,097,428	\$140,223,325	\$106,701,375	\$125,520,390	75.6	89.5
1985	\$172,985,620	\$170,955,138	\$120,755,675	\$147,438,366	69.8	86.2
1986	\$208,167,277	\$202,033,619	\$134,554,116	\$170,153,475	64.6	84.2
1987	\$223,674,161	\$222,846,661	\$147,885,631	\$195,885,084	66.1	87.9
1988	\$257,039,527	\$259,548,305	\$164,553,813	\$208,332,654	64	80.3
1989	\$264,102,264	\$263,386,009	\$184,857,801	\$239,142,874	70	90.8
1990	\$291,804,714	\$293,048,038	\$222,309,953	\$265,726,660	76.2	90.7
1991	\$341,012,872	\$337,125,586	\$243,751,957	\$321,497,577	71.5	95.4
1992	\$366,672,022	\$363,578,560	\$236,878,948	\$293,894,584	64.6	80.8
1993	\$367,030,245	\$365,646,558	\$220,091,021	\$231,228,324	60	63.2
1994	\$338,173,750	\$312,116,539	\$185,502,395	\$192,914,048	54.9	61.8
1995	\$312,745,351	\$322,205,785	\$159,776,412	\$139,528,898	51.1	43.3
1996	\$274,014,862	\$282,897,458	\$149,616,189	\$130,595,593	54.6	46.2
1997	\$261,121,536	\$261,895,503	\$145,248,549	\$134,603,154	55.6	51.6
1998	\$250,588,819	\$261,594,835	\$156,594,835	\$126,164,370	62.6	48.2
1999	\$251,341,523	\$252,545,287	\$170,144,109	\$179,376,781	67.7	71
2000	\$271,480,320	\$247,235,161	\$170,366,708	\$159,226,348	62.8	64.4
2001	\$291,575,463	\$269,386,691	\$190,426,537	\$237,335,832	65.31	88.1
2002	\$328,963,003	\$307,451,748	\$180,253,738	\$177,083,631	54.79	57.6

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

The Kansas Closed Claims Study (CCS)

The Workers Compensation Act requires that employers (or their insurers) submit a first report of injury to the Division. Not every injury, however, results in a claim by the injured worker for medical and/or indemnity compensation and generally the Division becomes aware of a claim and obtains information that a given claim has closed, and about the costs and duration of that claim, through only two means. One occurs when that claim has been litigated through the Division's administrative law court system. The second occurs when a sample of insurers are required by statute to provide information to the Division.

K.S.A. 44-557a(c) originally mandated that the Director of Workers Compensation “conduct studies of open and closed claims under the workers compensation act” and to seek advice in order to “make valid statistical conclusions as to the distributions of costs of workers compensation benefits.” The expectation of the Division’s Open and Closed Claims Study was that the data collected will provide a foundation upon which to construct meaningful statistical conclusions about the costs and temporal characteristics associated with workers compensation claims in Kansas and identify trends in these claims characteristics

over time. Due to the dynamic and continually evolving nature of medical and indemnity payments for claims not yet closed (open claims), no meaningful statistics on costs (including daily payments) could be reported, and in 2003 the Legislature altered the statute to no longer obligate the Division to collect data on and report for claims still open.

The CCS study is repeated on an annual basis using the first completed survey study as a baseline for comparison of successive samples. The intent of this statutory mandate is that the Division should provide the legislature with information that it can use in deciding whether changes in the provisions of the Workers Compensation Act are needed and if so, to help formulate policy responses to identified problems with the program as presently administered.

The 2003 Closed Claims Study (CCS)

The 2002 Closed Claim Study (CCS) marks the fifth consecutive year that the Division has collected claims data directly from a stratified random sample of insurance carriers, self-insured organizations and group-funded pools underwriting workers compensation in the state of Kansas (see appendix). The following section summarizes the findings of the CCS for this past calendar year (2002).

Highlights from the 2003 Closed Claims Study

- For the 2003 closed claims sample, the mean total indemnity cost was \$9,296 (See Table 3-5 below). The median total indemnity cost for the same sample of closed claims was \$3,695 indicating that there were a fair number of claims with large indemnity payouts that skewed the mean indemnity costs higher than the median.
- The mean total medical cost for closed claims was \$7,782 (See Table 3-5 below). Out of this total, the mean hospital cost was \$4,384, the mean total payment to physicians was \$2,803, and the mean cost categorized as “other medical” was \$2,128. As with indemnity claims, the median claim total medical expense was only \$3,440, indicating the presence of a considerable number large medical claims that skewed the mean total cost higher than the median.
- The average lump sum settlement was \$11,427 (for the 372 claims that had a lump sum involved) while the median cost was considerably less at \$7,000.
- There were 25 cases that reported vocational rehabilitation expenses for the 2003 sample, with a mean cost of \$436.

Table 3-5
2003 Closed Claim Costs Statistics

	Mean	Median	Count
Total Indemnity	\$9,296	\$3,695	1,534
Total Incurred Vocational Rehab*	\$436	\$333	25
Total Incurred Medical	\$7,782	\$3,440	1,534
Hospital Costs Paid to Date	\$4,384	\$2,008	881
Total Payments to Physicians	\$2,803	\$1,433	1,101
Other Medical Paid to Date	\$2,128	\$780	1,041
Lump Sum Settlement	\$11,427	\$7,000	372

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- The mean duration of a claim (from date disability began to the date given by the insurer as the date of closing) was 493 days. Half of the claims in this year's sample were closed within 300 days. See Table 3-6 below.
- It took an average of 20 days for an insurer to be notified following an accident, with half of the sample taking six days or less for notification. Insurers took an average of 92 days from the date disability began to make the first payment to the claimant (it took only 16 days for half of all claims). See Table 3-6 below.
- Claimants who lost time from work due to an injury and then returned to work at a later date on average lost 125 days of work, with half of the claimants in the sample losing only 45 days or less. See Table 3-6 below.

Table 3-6
2003 Closed Claims
Time Intervals*

	Claim Duration	Time Taken to Notify Insurer	Time Taken for Insurer to Get First Payment Out	Time Off Work
Mean	493	20	92	125
Median	300	6	16	45
Count	1,053	1,534	1,053	921
Max	4,301	876	1,795	2,149
Min	14	0	1	1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*All time intervals listed are in days.

- Of the 804 claims listing a percentage of impairment of the injured worker greater than 0 percent, 729 (91 percent) claims had a percentage of impairment between 1 percent and 19 percent. See Table 3-7 below.
- Nearly 31 percent of the injured workers in the sample had secured the services of an attorney to handle their claim, which is an increase of 6 percent from the previous year. The mean indemnity costs for claims involving an attorney (\$17,037) were \$11,246 greater, on average, than claims without an attorney (\$5,791). See Table 3-8 below.
- Mean total medical costs for claims involving an attorney totaled \$10,270. For claims not involving attorneys mean total medical costs were \$6,656. Mean lump sum settlements for claims involving attorneys (\$5,241) were far greater than for claims without attorneys (\$1,653). See Table 3-8 below.

Table 3-7
2003 Closed Claims
Percentage of Impairment

Bracket	Count
1-9%	541
10-19%	188
20-29%	38
30-39%	15
40-49%	4
50-59%	13
60-69%	2
70-79%	1
80-89%	2
90-99%	n/a
100%	n/a
Total	804

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-8
2003 Closed Claims
Attorney Involvement with Claim

	Count	Average Indemnity	Average Medical	Average Lump Sum
Claimant Attorney Involved	478	\$17,037	\$10,270	\$5,241
No Claimant Attorney	1,056	\$5,791	\$6,656	\$1,653
All Cases	1,534	\$9,296	\$7,782	\$2,771

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Mean employer legal expenses, for the 509 claims that had these expenses reported, totaled \$1,024 while the mean claimant legal expense was \$666, a significant drop from last years means (\$2,673 and \$4,366 respectively). The respective medians for employer and claimant legal expenses associated with a claim were \$495 and \$500. The median claimant legal expenses were nearly four and three fourths times greater than the median employer legal expense last year, however, this year they both dropped significantly and were approximately equal to one another (\$500 and \$495 respectively). See Table 3-9 below.

Table 3-9
2003 Closed Claims
Legal Expenses Associated with Claim

	Employer's Legal Expenses	Claimant's Legal Expenses
Mean	\$1,024	\$666
Median	\$495	\$500
Count	509	17

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-10
2003 Closed Claims
Average Wage & Indemnity by Employer Payroll

	Average of Average Weekly Wage	Average of Total Indemnity	Count of Return To Work	Total Cases in Each Category
\$0	\$454	\$9,948	8	10
\$1-100,000	\$445	\$7,478	115	391
\$100,001-\$1,000,000	\$495	\$8,514	139	214
\$1,000,001-\$10,000,000	\$501	\$9,802	378	496
Over \$10,000,000	\$564	\$10,761	296	423
Sample Total	\$503	\$9,296	936	1534

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

The following highlights refer to the 2003 Closed Claim Study charts that follow below (See Figures 3-1 through 3-16).

- Injured workers in the 40 to 49-year-old age stratum had the greatest number of claims (451) in the sample, while claimants in the 30 to 39-year-old age stratum were a close second with 437. See Figure 3-1.
- Injured workers in the 50 to 59-year-old age stratum reported the highest mean indemnity costs (\$11,775), with those in the 30 to 39-year-old age stratum a close second at \$10,158. The two injured workers in the 80 to 89-year-old age stratum reported the lowest mean medical expenses (\$4,722). See Figure 3-2.
- Male claimants reported higher mean indemnity costs than female claimants (\$9,782 for male claimants and \$8,049 for female claimants) and higher mean medical costs (\$8,278 for males and \$6,412 for females). See Figure 3-3.
- Lifting was the most frequent cause of injury resulting in a claim for this year's study. The mean indemnity cost for lifting injuries was \$9,877 and mean medical costs were \$7,620. However, of the top 10 most frequent causes of injury, miscellaneous (not otherwise classifiable) reported the highest average indemnity costs (\$13,209). The highest average medical costs (\$13,310) were associated with injuries classified as Caught In, Under or Between (not otherwise classifiable). See Figures 3-4 and 3-5.
- 42 percent of the closed claims sample reported strains as the nature of the worker's injury. The second most common nature of injury was fractures, followed by contusions. See Figure 3-6. However, mean indemnity costs for All other Specific Injuries (not otherwise classifiable) (\$14,266) were the highest indemnity costs by nature of injury. The highest average medical cost by nature of injury (\$12,009) was associated with Hernias. See Figure 3-7.
- The most frequently injured major body region (which consists of all the body parts condensed down into much broader categories) was the upper extremities (arms, wrists, hands, elbow, etc.). Lower extremities were second with the back region the next most frequently reported injured body region. However, the highest mean indemnity costs were with claims involving the neck (\$13,898), and the highest mean medical costs for major body region were with claims involving multiple body parts (\$11,302 mean medical). See Figures 3-8 and 3-9.
- The knee was the most frequently injured body part resulting in scheduled indemnity benefits but upper arm claims had the highest mean indemnity costs (\$9,937), while mean medical costs were highest for the lower leg (\$12,730). See Figures 3-10 and 3-11.
- Injuries involving multiple body parts were the most often injured body part resulting in unscheduled indemnity benefit, with the lower back area second. However, disc-trunk injuries had the highest mean indemnity (\$28,679) and the highest mean medical costs (\$22,144) for all unscheduled body part claims. See Figures 3-12 and 3-13.
- Temporary total disability (TTD) claims had a mean of \$2,987 for indemnity costs. However, unscheduled permanent partial injuries had the highest non-fatal mean indemnity costs with \$15,390. See Figures 3-15 and 3-15.
- Carpal tunnel syndrome injuries had mean indemnity costs of \$11,866 and mean total medical costs of \$7,036. All other cumulative injuries had mean indemnity costs of \$9,651 and mean medical costs of \$7,099. See Figures 3-16.

Figure 3-1
Distribution of Claimants by Age
CCS 2003

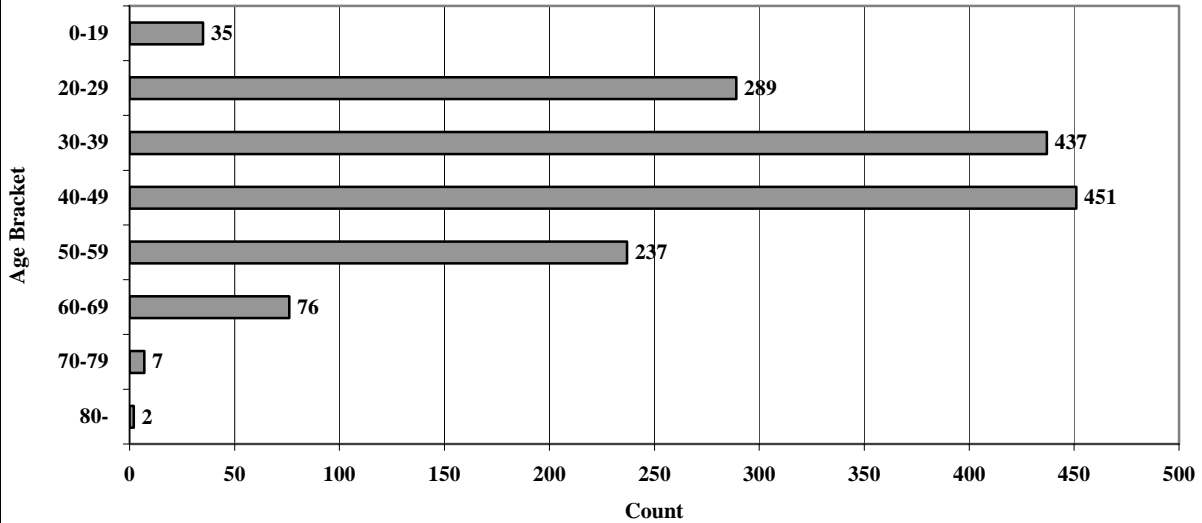


Figure 3-2
Average Claim Costs by Age of Claimant
CCS 2003

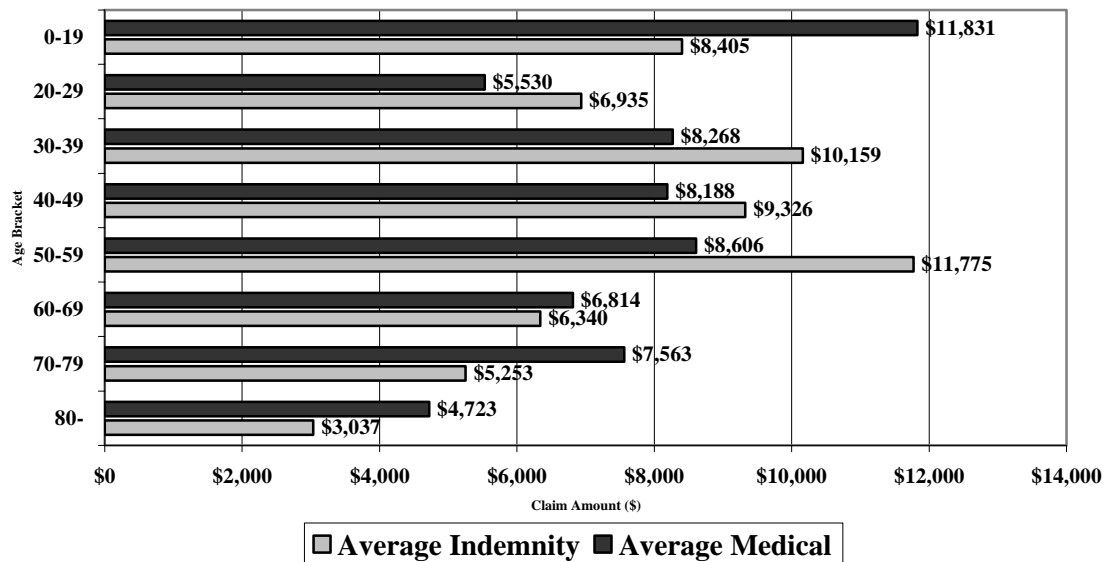


Figure 3-3
Average Claim Cost by Gender of Claimant
CCS 2003

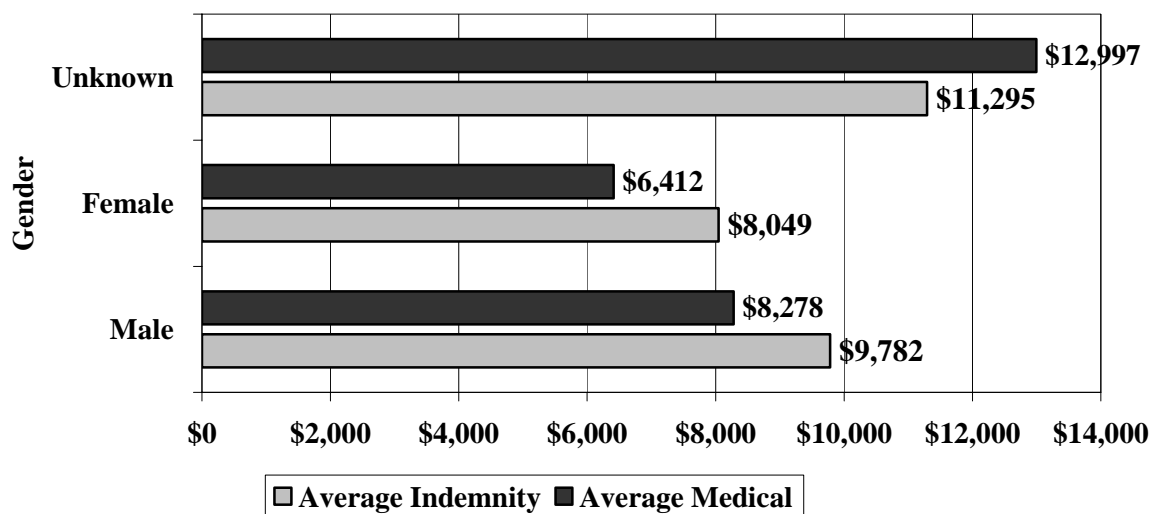


Figure 3-4
Most Frequent Causes of Injury
CCS 2003

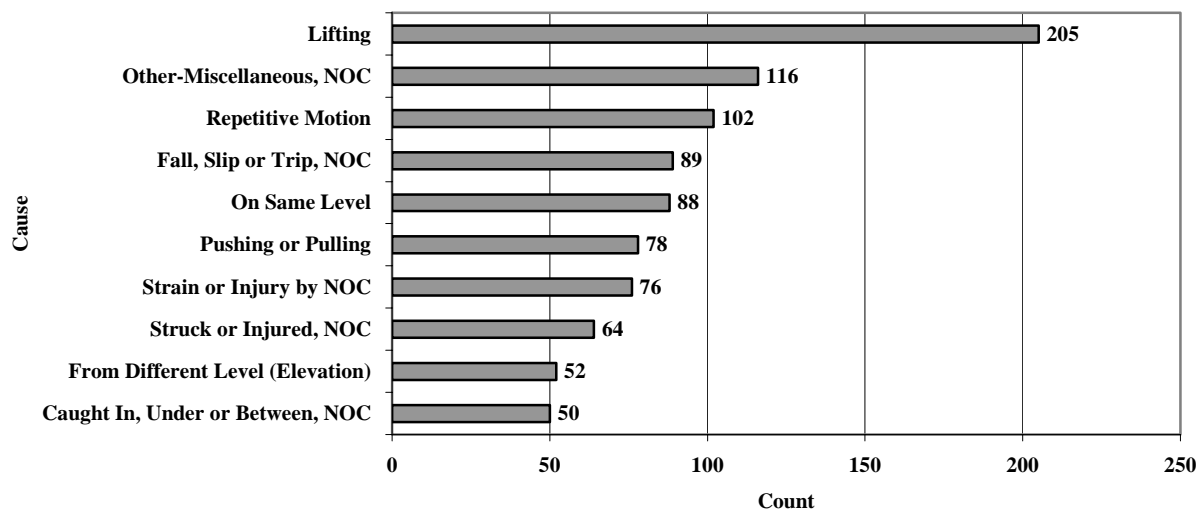


Figure 3-5
Average Claim Costs for the Most Frequent Causes of Injury
CCS 2003

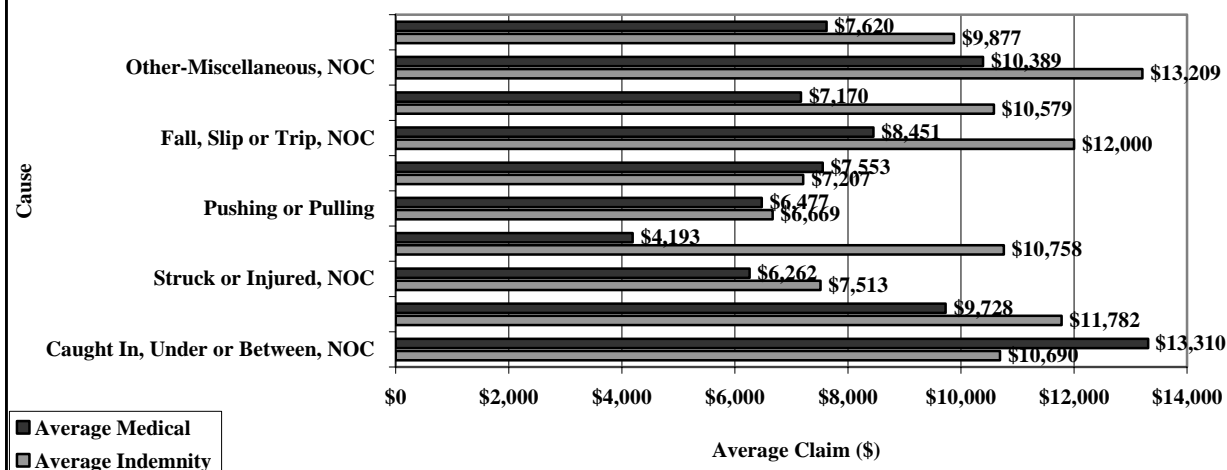


Figure 3-6
Most Frequently Reported Nature of Claimant Injury
CCS 2003

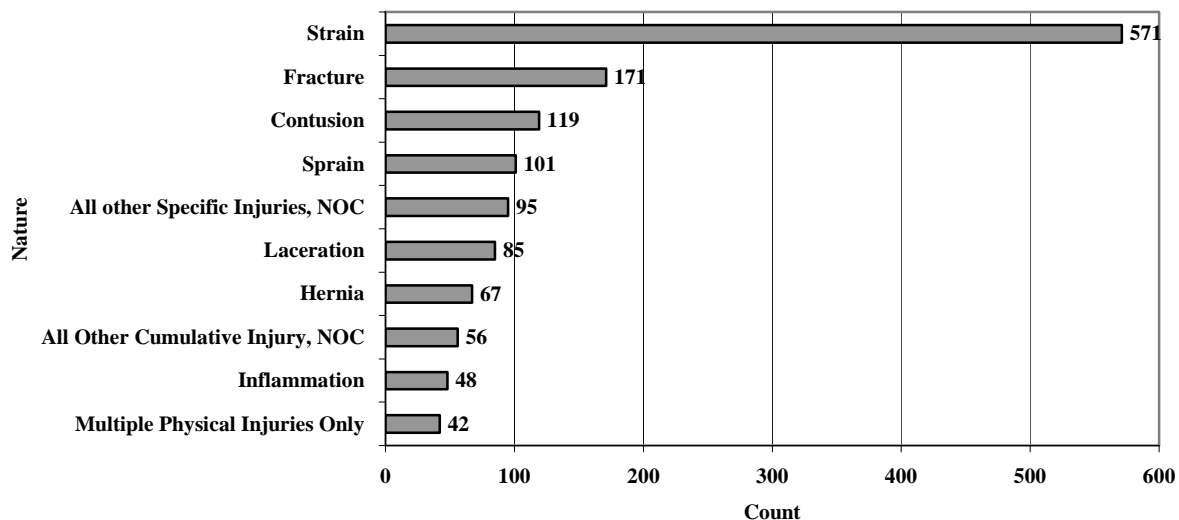


Figure 3-7
Average Claim Costs for Most Frequent Reported Natures of Injury
CCS 2003

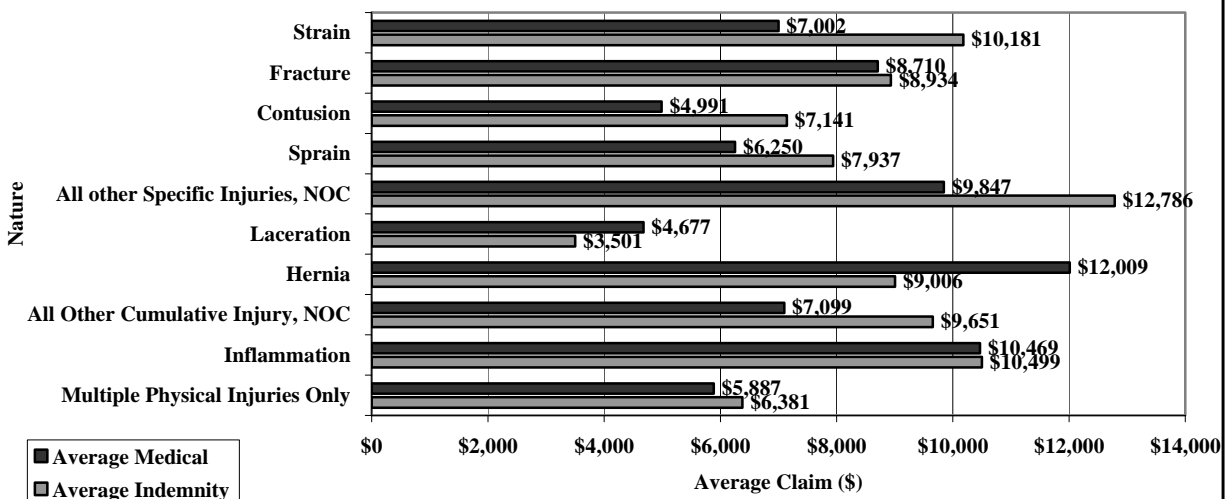


Figure 3-8
Most Frequent Major Body Region Injured By Claimant
CCS 2003

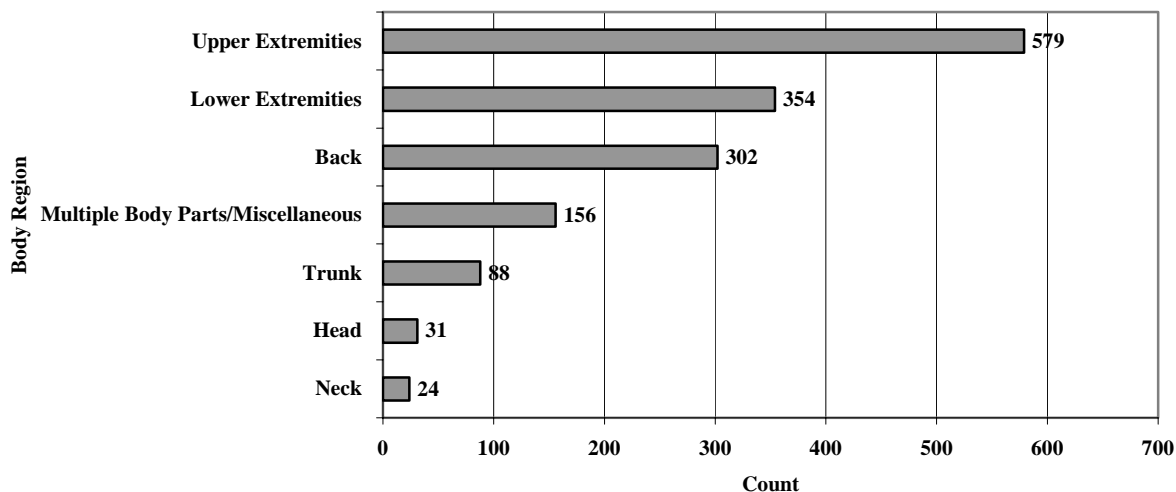


Figure 3-9
Average Claim Costs by Major Body Region Injured by
Claimant
CCS 2003

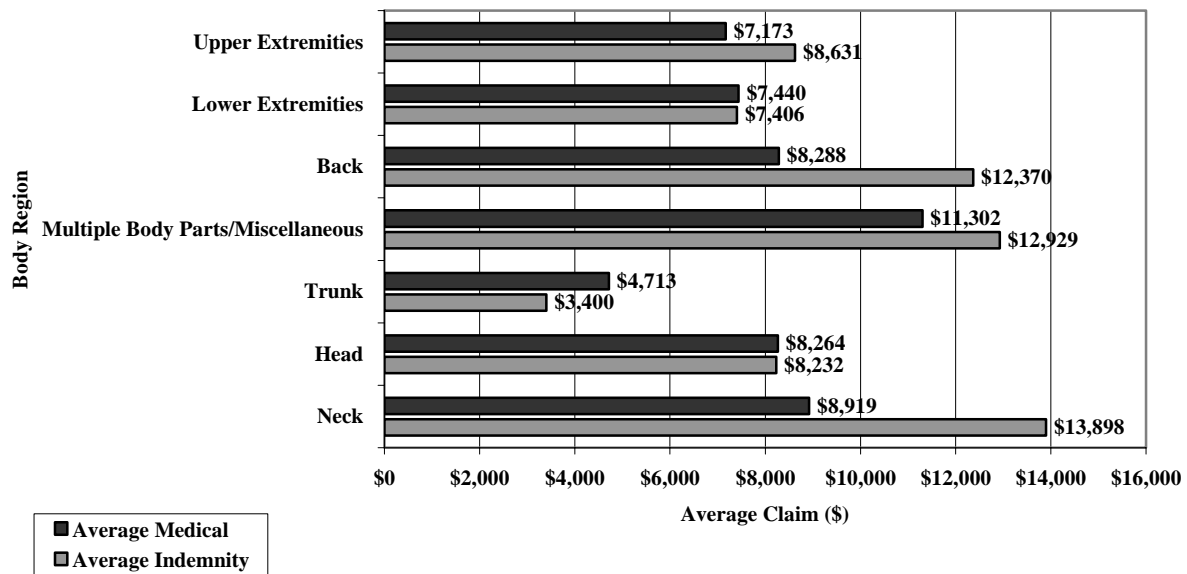


Figure 3-10
Most Frequent Scheduled Body Part Claims
CCS 2003

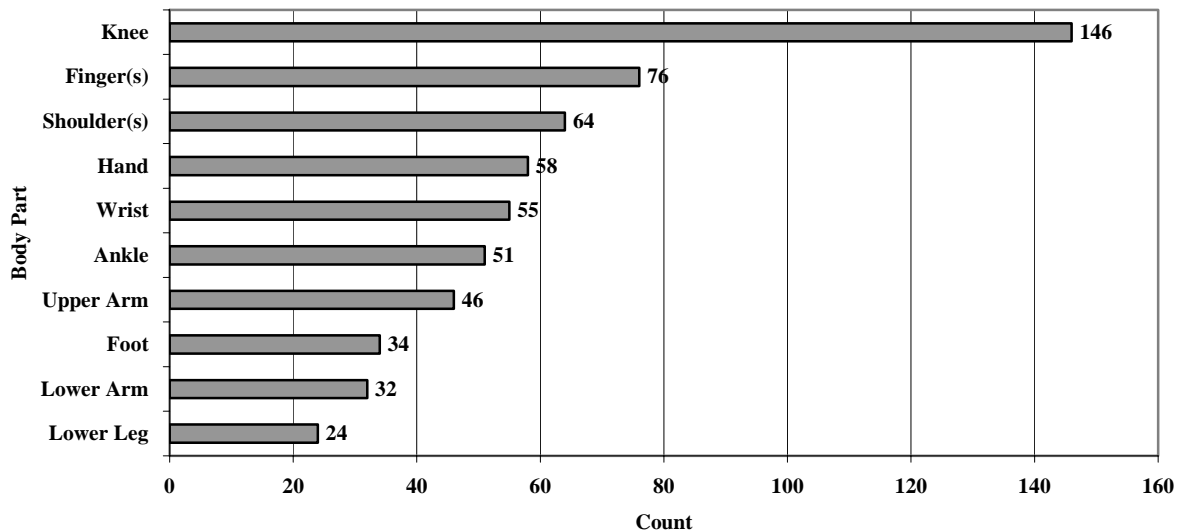


Figure 3-11
Average Claim Costs for Most Frequent Scheduled Body
Part Claims
CCS 2003

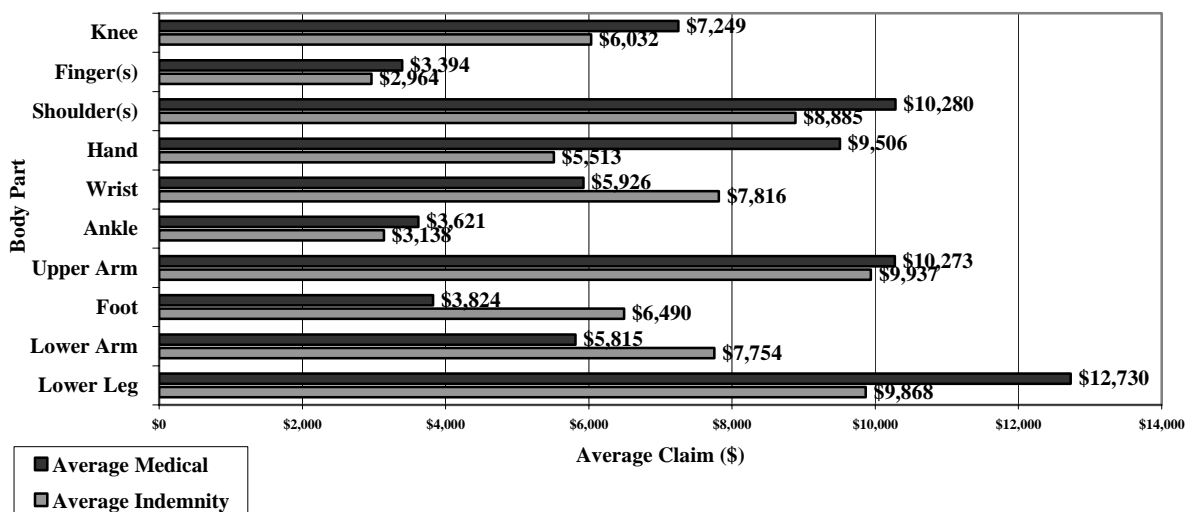


Figure 3-12
Most Frequent Unscheduled Body Part Claims
CCS 2003

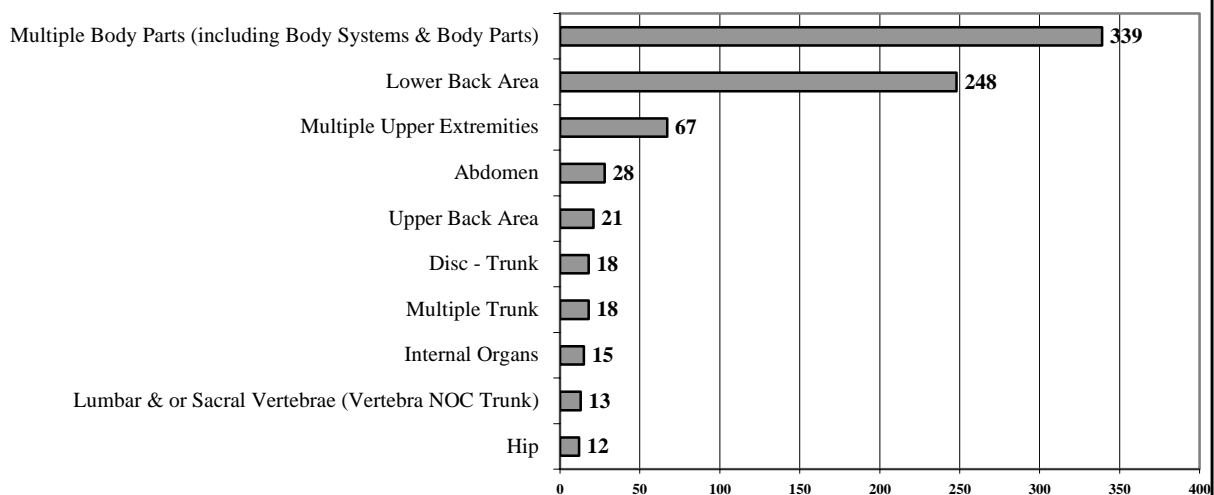


Figure 3-13
Average Claim Costs for Most Frequent Unscheduled Body Parts
CCS 2003

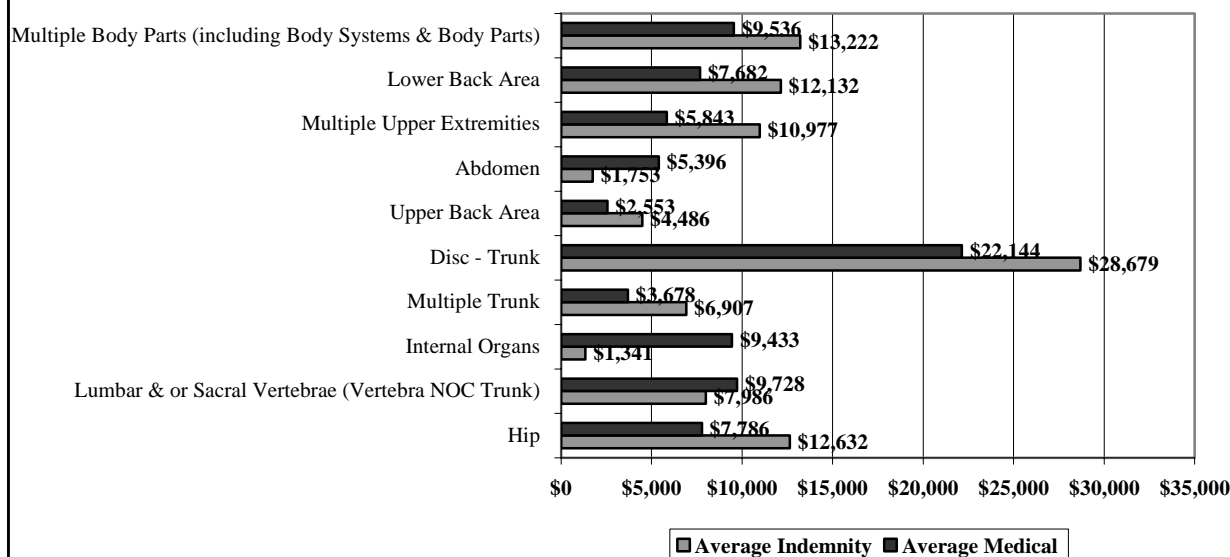


Figure 3-14
Most Frequent Benefit Type of Claimant
CCS 2003

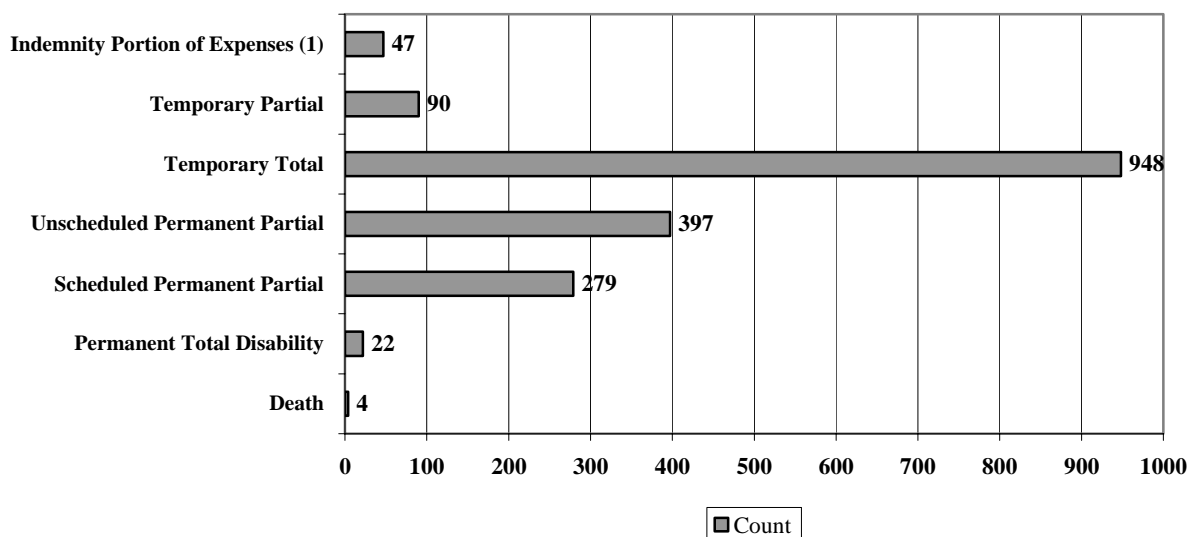


Figure 3-15
Average Indemnity Costs by Benefit Type
CCS 2003

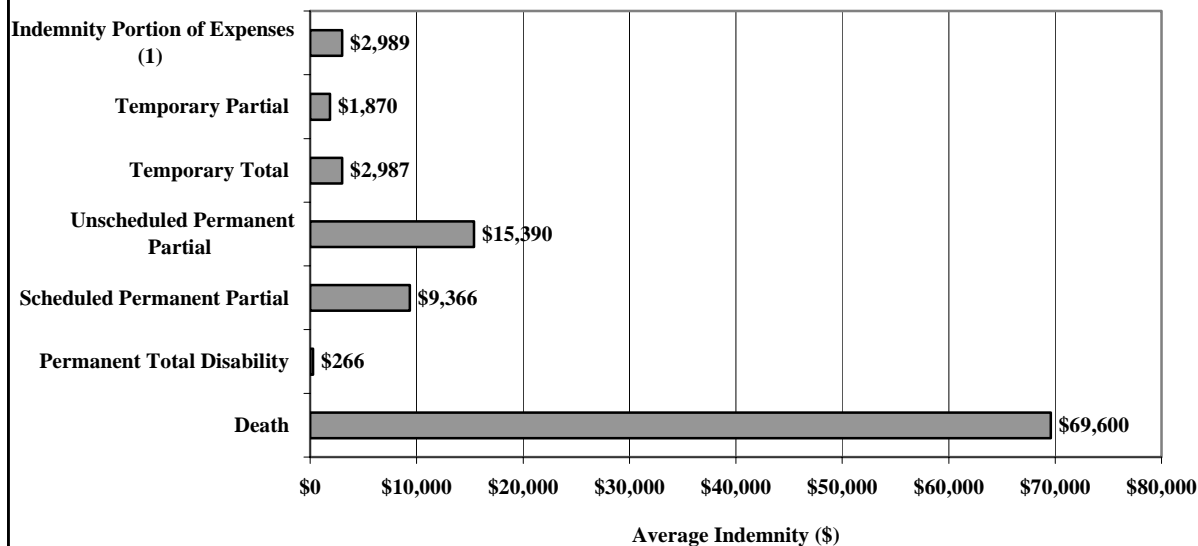
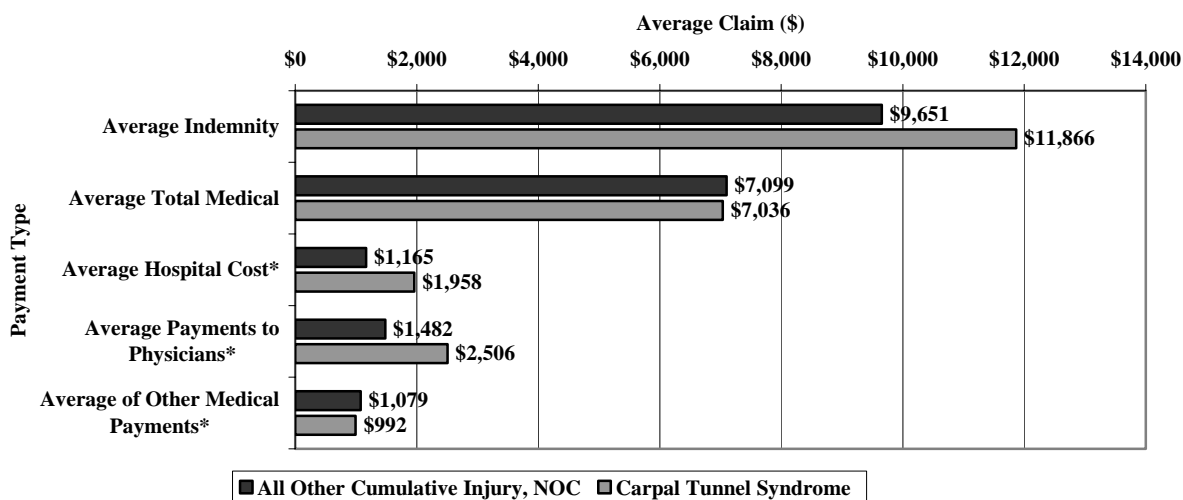


Figure 3-16
Claim Costs for Carpal Tunnel and All Other Cumulative Injuries
CCS 2003



Comparative Analysis of 1999-2003 CCS Claims Costs and Temporal Characteristics

K.S.A. 44-557a(c) mandates the Director of Workers Compensation “to conduct studies of open and closed claims under the workers compensation act” and to seek advice in order to “make valid statistical conclusions as to the distributions of costs of workers compensation benefits.” The expectation of the Division’s Closed Claims Study is that the data collected will provide a foundation upon which to construct meaningful statistical conclusions about the costs and temporal characteristics associated with workers compensation claims in Kansas and help identify trends in these claims characteristics over time. The CCS study is repeated on an annual basis using the first completed survey study as a baseline for comparison of successive samples.

Univariate Statistics

Univariate statistics are important quantitative tools for describing the statistical distribution of workers compensation data. The term “univariate” refers to the presentation or analysis of one variable at a time and usually involves such statistics as frequency distributions, measures of central tendency (e.g., mean and median) and dispersion (e.g., variance and standard deviation). Important variables associated with workers compensation claims include the following:

- **total indemnity costs** for the claim
- **total medical costs** for the claim
- **total physician, hospital and other medical costs** for the claim
- **claim duration** (calculated from date of injury to date of closing)⁴
- **time away from work** (calculated from date of disability to return to work date)
- **medical recovery time** for the claim (calculated from date of injury to date of maximum medical improvement)

These eight workers compensation variables, list above, will be analyzed in this section of the report. See Tables 3-11 through 3-15.

- From 1999 to 2003 mean⁵ total indemnity increased by \$1,352.35 or 17 percent. The Division is 95 percent confident that the parameter mean for total indemnity in the 2003 study was \$9,288.44 +/- \$412.84, or between \$8,875.6 and \$9,701.28. For the 2002 study, mean indemnity was \$7,442.08 +/- \$307.06, or between \$7,135.02 and \$7,749.14, for 2001 mean indemnity was \$6,530.81 +/- \$228.65, or somewhere between \$6,302.16 and \$6,759.46, for the 2000 CCS sample was \$7,235.45 +/- \$264.76 or between \$6,970.69 and \$7,500.2 and for the 1999 CCS sample was \$7,936.09 +/- \$306.92 or between \$7,629.17 and \$8,243.01.
- Mean total medical costs, however, have risen 43.8 percent (\$2,566.32) over the past five years. Reported mean total medical costs for the 2003 CCS sample were \$8,401.91 +/- \$405.68 or

⁴ In Table 3-6 claim duration is calculated from date of claim closing back to the date of disability. For purposes here claim duration is calculated as back to the date of injury in order to reflect the full duration of a claim.

⁵ The mean is the arithmetic average of a set of numbers.

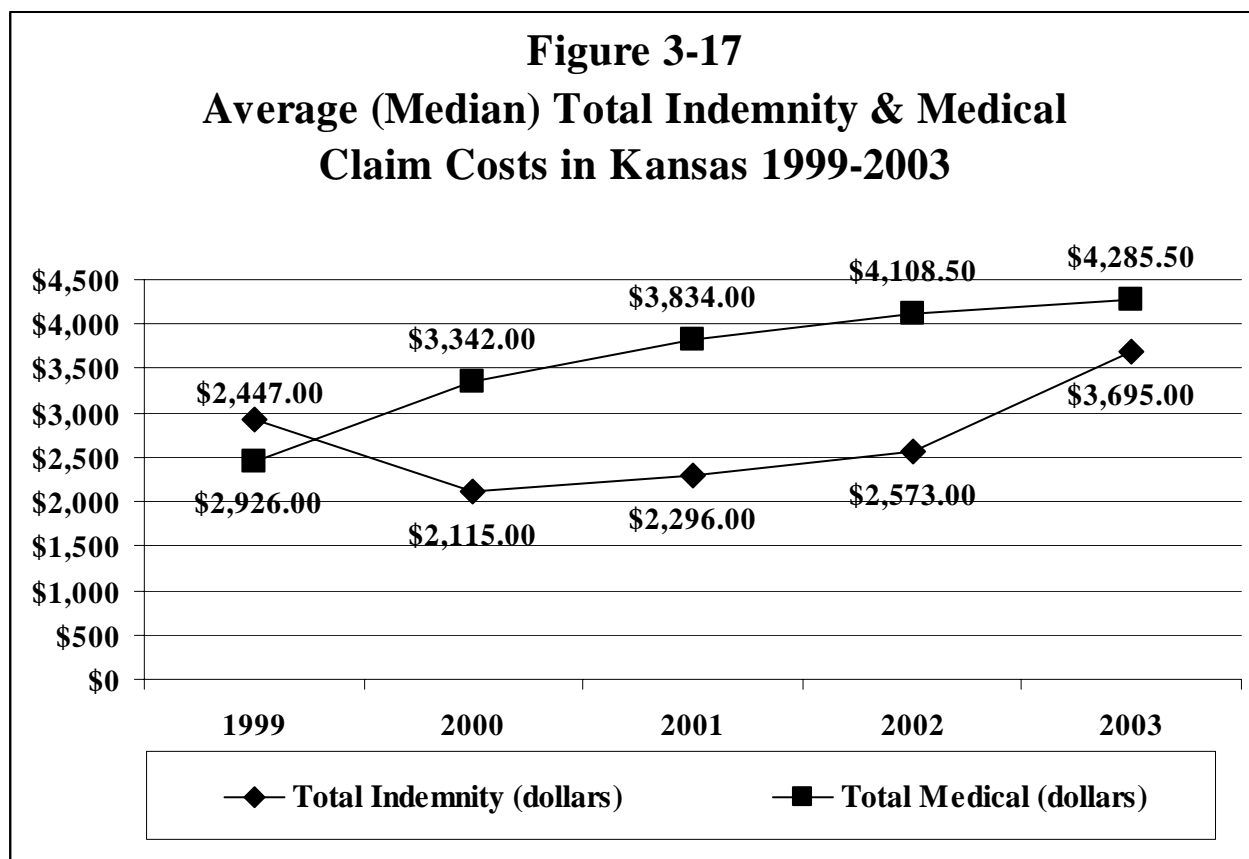
between \$7,996.23 and \$8,807.59. For the 2002 CCS sample, mean total medical costs were \$7,879.78 +/- \$332.67 or between \$7,547.11 and \$8,212.45. For 2001 mean costs were \$7,108.58 +/- \$232.69 (between \$6,857.89 and \$7,341.27), for 2000 mean medical costs were \$6,872.88 +/- \$280.39 (between \$6,592.49 and \$7,063.27) and \$5,853.59 +/- \$277.05 (between \$5,576.54 and \$6,130.64) for 1999.

- Median⁶ costs for all cost variables, however, were substantially lower than the mean for all five years of the CCS study. Median total indemnity costs for the 2003 CCS study were \$3,695, for the 2002 CCS study were \$2,573, for the 2001 CCS were \$2,296, an increase of 8.5 percent from 2000 (\$2,115), but a decrease of 21.5 percent from 1999 (\$2,926). For the period 1999-2003, median total indemnity costs were up 26.3 percent.
- Median total medical costs have risen each year that the CCS study has collected workers compensation claims data, a relative increase of 75 percent from 1999-2003. In 2003, median total medical costs were \$4,285.5, median total medical costs in 2002 were \$4,108.50, and in 2001 median costs were \$3,834.
- Univariate statistics associated with total physician, total hospital and total other medical costs for 1999-2003 are listed in Tables 3-11 through 3-15.
- The mean claim duration for all claims in the 2003 CCS sample was 551.97 +/- 14.61 days, for the 2002 CCS sample was 500.49 +/- 13.04 days. For the 2001 CCS sample, mean claim duration was 449.83 +/- 9.19 days. The mean duration of a claim has risen 30.3 percent from 1999-2003.
- For 2003 mean time away from work, calculated as the time from disability to the date the claimant returned to work was 2,385.44 +/- 291.8 days. In 2002, mean time away from work was 124.77 +/- 6.9 days, for 2001 mean time away from work was 76.42 +/- 3.27 days, and 89.93 +/- 4.28 days in 2000. No data was available for the 1999 CCS sample.
- Mean medical recovery time for 2003 was 323.14 +/- 13.53, for 2002 was 391.55 +/- 11.53 days, for 2001 was 260.47 +/- 6.47 days, for the 2000 CCS sample was 256.46 +/- 6.52 days, and in 1999 mean recovery time was 279.04 +/- 6.77 days. In other words mean medical recovery time increased 15.8 percent from 1999 to 2003.
- As with median claim costs, the median numbers of days for the temporal characteristics associated with the claim are substantially lower than the mean. Median claim duration for the 2003 sample was 384.5, for 2002 was 324.5, for 2001 was 332 days, for 2000 the median number of days was 329 and for 1999 was 314 days. For time away from work the median number of days for 2003, 2002, 2000 and 2001 was 31 days, 47 days, 29 days and 32 days respectively. Median medical recovery time was higher than time away from work but lower than claim duration for all five years of the study (163.5 days in 2003, 241.5 days in 2002, 174 days in 2001, 151 days in 2000 and 183 days in 1999).
- Statistical measures of dispersion, such as the standard deviation or skewness, help explain how the outliers “inflate” the mean for both claim costs and characteristics variables. All eight variables show a positive skewness value (greater than zero) for all four years of the CCS study.
- After five years of analyzing claims data, the Division has concluded that the distribution of medical and indemnity claim costs in Kansas are not normally distributed and therefore, the median may be a more appropriate measure of central tendency for summarizing the closed claims costs data since this value is relatively unaffected by high cost outliers.
- For each of the last five years of the CCS study, the sample distributions for claim costs and temporal variables have been positively skewed, or right skewed. Compared to a normally distributed variable, in the shape of a bell curve, the distribution of claim costs (for both indemnity and all medical variables) are skewed to the right with most of the claims bunched near

⁶ The median is simply the midpoint value (50th percentile) of the distribution, half of all values are above it and half are below it.

the left wall of the histogram while a relatively few claims extend the histogram out to the right and give it a long tail. Hence, we use the term right skewed or positively skewed because the values in the tail extend the distribution out into positive, not negative, values. A quantitative assessment of the skewness of a distribution can be calculated (see Tables 3-11 through 3-15), but it must be assessed in conjunction with another measure, the kurtosis or the tendency of the data to be distributed toward the ends or tails of the spread.

- All eight variables show a positive skewness value (greater than zero) for all three years of the CCS study. For a normally distributed variable, the kurtosis statistic would be close to zero.⁷ If the kurtosis measure is less than zero, then the distribution is referred to as “light tailed” and if greater than zero it is described as “heavy tailed.” Since the distributions of all the variables under study are asymmetrical (values cannot be less than zero), the kurtosis measures signals that there are a substantial number of outliers (high cost and large number of days) in the tails of the distribution for the variables under study (the kurtosis is much higher for some of the medical cost variables).



⁷ Actually, the kurtosis of the normal distribution is three but SAS software subtracts three from the calculation so that the reference point becomes zero, a more intuitively appealing number in their estimation.

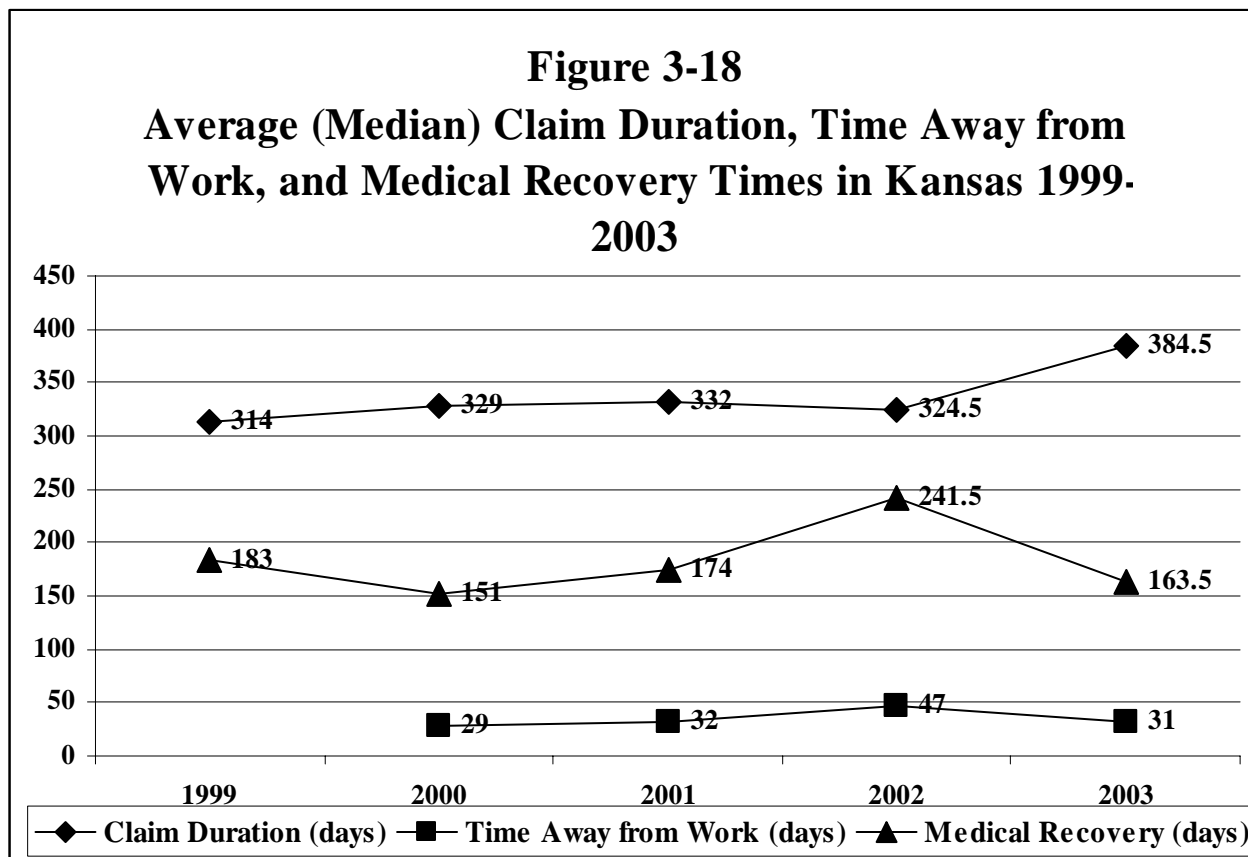


Table 3-11
2003 CCS: Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas
Univariate Statistics

	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Indemnity (dollars)	9,288.44	412.84	3695	16,169.58	4.37	29.04	174.08	1,534
Total Medical (dollars)	8,401.91	405.68	4,285.5	12,902.78	8.84	126.75	189.11	1,534
Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,011.69	98.43	585.5	3855.2	5.7	57.57	191.64	1,534
Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	2,517.56	175.59	103	6,877.38	9.52	139.63	273.18	1,534
Total Other Medical (dollars)	1,443.76	107.61	200	4,214.82	16.67	440.03	291.93	1,534
Claim Duration (days)	551.97	14.61	384.5	572.27	2.67	9.31	103.68	1,534
Time Away from Work (days)	2,385.44	291.8	31	2,385.45	3.64	11.27	374.25	936
Medical Recovery (days)	323.14	13.53	163.5	439.4	2.82	10.1	135.98	1,054

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*Claims that closed in 2002 with paid indemnity & medical.

Table 3-12
2002 CCS: Workers Compensation Claims* in Kansas
Univariate Statistics

	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,442.08	307.06	2573	12,863.64	3.82	18.93	172.85	1,755
Total Medical (dollars)	7,879.78	332.67	4,108.5	14,393.53	9.26	144.12	182.66	1,872
Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,072.15	77.65	1202	2,828.64	5.28	53.14	136.51	1,327
Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	3,902.37	189.37	2,327.5	5,897.96	5.12	42.04	151.14	970
Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,120.92	260.95	874	9,020.72	30.02	985.84	425.32	1,195
Claim Duration (days)	500.49	13.04	324.5	564.4	3	11.11	112.77	1,872
Time Away from Work (days)	124.77	6.9	47	243.9	6.28	57.74	195.52	1,249
Medical Recovery (days)	391.55	11.53	241.5	499.03	3.44	15.47	127.45	1,872

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*Claims that closed in 2001 with paid indemnity & medical.

Table 3-13
2001 CCS: Workers Compensation Claims* in Kansas
Univariate Statistics

	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Indemnity (dollars)	6,530.81	228.65	2296	10,746.36	3.61	17.84	164.55	2,209
Total Medical (dollars)	7,108.58	232.69	3834	10,936.24	5.98	66.35	153.85	2,209
Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,282.25	66.82	1,351.5	3,077.74	4.14	29.34	134.86	2,122
Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	4,314.73	187.53	2300	7,594.41	8.94	140.1	176.01	1,640
Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,136.52	103.46	683	4,353.92	7.59	105.57	203.79	1,771
Claim Duration (days)	449.83	9.19	332	431.81	2.61	9.65	95.99	2,209
Time Away from Work (days)	76.42	3.27	32	121.46	3.38	14.36	158.94	1,378
Medical Recovery (days)	260.47	6.47	174	303.92	3.13	15.32	116.68	2,206

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*Claims that closed in 2000 with paid indemnity & medical.

Table 3-14
2000 CCS: Workers Compensation Claims* in Kansas
Univariate Statistics

	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,235.45	264.76	2115	13,118.47	4.19	24.68	181.31	2,455
Total Medical (dollars)	6,872.88	280.39	3342	13,892.52	11.06	200.06	202.14	2,455
Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,770.01	131.2	1369	6,409.96	23.6	833.4	231.41	2,387
Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	4215.4	200.59	2,051.5	8,231.63	10.06	175.24	195.28	1,684
Total Other Medical (dollars)	1,603.54	93.34	557	4,144.81	10.76	175.05	258.48	1,972
Claim Duration (days)	442.86	8.32	329	412.25	2.28	8.92	93.09	2,455
Time Away from Work (days)	89.93	4.28	29	166.78	4.4	26.4	185.44	1,519
Medical Recovery (days)	256.46	6.52	151	323.2	3.38	17.74	126.03	2,455

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*Claims that closed in 1999 with paid indemnity & medical.

Table 3-15
1999 CCS: Workers Compensation Claims* in Kansas
Univariate Statistics

	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,936.09	306.92	2,926	14,294.14	4.85	36.36	180.12	2,169
Total Medical (dollars)	5,853.59	277.05	2,447	12,902.78	16.9	489.68	220.43	2,169
Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,039.81	68.55	1,042	3,128.68	4.31	28.36	153.38	2,083
Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	3,612.86	171.3	1,655	6,538.48	6.41	68.6	180.98	1,457
Total Other Medical (dollars)	1,777.74	221	517.5	9,371.18	35.1	1,383.89	527.14	1,798
Claim Duration (days)	423.46	8.85	314	412.31	2.76	11.3	97.37	2,169
Time Away from Work (days)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Medical Recovery (days)	279.04	6.77	183	315.25	3.07	15.4	112.97	2,169

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*Claims that closed in 1998 with paid indemnity & medical.

Total Claim Costs for CCS 1999-2003

The total costs for the claim were calculated for each year of the CCS and included:

- **total indemnity costs** for the claim
- **total medical costs** for the claim, which included the **total physician, hospital, and other medical costs**

Median total claim costs per sample year are reported in Table 3-16. From 1998 to 2002 median total claim costs (the sum of total indemnity and medical) increased 34.3 percent. Median total claim costs for 2002 were \$9,147.5. The indemnity percentage of the total claim costs per sample has ranged between 47 percent in 2001 to 52.5 percent in both 1998 and 2002. The medical percentage of the total claim costs per sample has ranged between 47 percent in 1998 and 53 percent in 2001- a percentage similar to the 57 percent medical published by the National Academy for Social Insurance for the state of Kansas for the same year.⁸

Table 3-16
CCS Total Costs for Claims 1999-2003

Sample Year	Median Total Costs*	Percent Indemnity	Percent Medical
1998	\$6,809.0	52.58%	47.42%
1999	\$6,271.0	51.28%	48.72%
2000	\$7,064.0	47.88%	52.12%
2001	\$7,398.5	46.96%	53.04%
2002	\$9,147.5	52.51%	47.49%

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*Sum of total incurred indemnity & medical per claim

⁸ Williams et.al., *Workers Compensation: Benefits, Coverage, and Costs*, 18. These published percentages were based on data provided by the National Council on Compensation Insurance for the state of Kansas.

Section 4

Workers Compensation Fraud and Abuse

Introduction

The Workers Compensation Fraud & Abuse Investigation Unit was established in 1994. Staffing for the Unit comprises an Assistant Attorney General, who acts as the Unit's manager, three investigators and one clerical person. The Unit's responsibilities includes identifying potential fraud & abuse by investigating allegations of wrongdoing that are referred to the Unit and taking legal action when evidence gathered in the investigations indicates possible wrongdoing. In addition, the Unit sanctions employers who fail to file accident reports as required by K.S.A. 44-557. The Unit also actively enforces and follows up on employers who fail to have or maintain workers compensation insurance as required under K.S.A. 44-532. The Unit is dedicated to the investigation and prosecution of suspected workers compensation fraud, however the Unit also has directed its attention to the education of the public and the insurance industry. Also the Unit has filed cases against employers who have failed to file accident reports as required by K.S.A. 44-557.

Fraud in the workers compensation system may occur at any level involving employees, employers, insurance carriers, self-insured entities, attorneys, physicians, and others who attempt to obtain or deny workers compensation benefits in a fraudulent manner. K.S.A. 44-5,120 lists 21 acts that constitute fraud and or abuse of the workers compensation system. K.S.A. 44-5,125 makes some acts a felony crime. The Fraud & Abuse Unit of the Division of Workers Compensation set a record this past fiscal year, as the data in this section will evidence. All information reported hereafter reflects activity during fiscal year 2003 (July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003).

- This year the Fraud and Abuse Unit set a new record and collected the most in restitution and civil penalties ever, \$152,237.78 for fiscal year 2003. The Fraud and Abuse Unit has stepped up prosecution of workers compensation fraud violators. Not only is prosecution up, but enforcement of the judgment, i.e. collection of fines, penalties and restitution has significantly increased.
- During the fiscal year 2003, the Fraud and Abuse Unit performed 290 investigations of those individuals, self-insured entities and employers who were alleged to have violated the Kansas Workers Compensation act. The Unit has provided Kansans with an aggressive program to fight fraud in the workers compensation system. Also in fiscal year 2003, the Unit pursued employers who failed to file accident reports as required by K.S.A. 44-557.

The Unit performs a vital service in helping reduce and punish workers compensation fraud violators and insures compliance with other relevant workers compensation laws in Kansas. However, this is not enough. The direct involvement of all Kansans is required to send the message that fraud will not be tolerated in Kansas.

Table 4-1
Overview of Fraud & Abuse Unit
Activity

Civil Cases Filed	31
Criminal Cases Filed	2
Total Cases Filed	33
Total Cases to AAG for Review	56
Moneys Collected	\$152,237.78

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Referrals

Information Received by the Unit

The Fraud & Abuse Unit receives information on alleged fraud and other violations of the workers compensation laws by phone, fax, e-mail, regular mail or a submission from one of the other sections of the Division of Workers Compensation. Allegations of fraud & abuse are designated as a referral. This referral is reviewed by the Assistant Attorney General to determine if sufficient information is evident to warrant an investigation. If there is sufficient information, the case is given to an investigator for investigation. If insufficient information exists, the matter is either returned to the complaining party for further information or if that is not possible, then the referral is recorded but no investigation commences.

Reporting Fraud, Abuse or Lack of Compliance

Table 4-2 below indicates who reports allegations of fraud, abuse and lack of compliance to the Unit. As noted, reports come in from all persons within the workers compensation system.

Table 4-2
Who is Reporting Fraud, Abuse & Lack
of Compliance

Fraud Reporting	Total
Persons Claiming Benefits	29
Employers Subject to Workers Compensation Requirements	11
Insurance Companies	16
Renderers of Medical Care & Physicians	3
Attorneys	25
Anonymous & Others	114
In-House	91
Self-insured employers	1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Referrals by Location

The Fraud & Abuse Unit records the location of the referrals by the county in which the fraud allegedly occurred. Table 4-3 lists the number of referrals received from each county.

- Of the 290 referrals, 52 came from Sedgwick County, 14 from Wyandotte County, 51 from Johnson County and 54 from Shawnee County.

Table 4-3
Referrals by County

	Count
Johnson	51
Shawnee	54
Sedgwick	52
Wyandotte	14
Reno	10
Douglas	12
Riley	7
Saline	10
Bourbon	10
Cowley	10
All Other Counties	60
Total Referrals	290

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Types of Fraud

The Unit classifies the type of fraud reported as it relates to the fraud & abuse statutes as well as the compliance statutes. Table 4-4 lists the types of fraud, abuse and lack of compliance cases reported to the Unit over the past year.

Type of Alleged Violators

Of the 290 referrals for the year, claimants were indicated in 98, employers 162, insurance entities 21, self-insured employers 2, renderers of medical care, attorneys and all others 7.

Table 4-4
Number Of Fraud, Abuse & Compliance Cases
Reported

Type of Fraud, Abuse & Compliance Referrals	Total
Obtaining or denying benefits by making false statements either orally or written: K.S.A. 44-5, 120 (d)(4).	71
Failure to confirm benefits to anyone providing treatment to a claimant: K.S.A. 44-5, 120 (d)(15).	12
Failure to initiate or reinstate compensation when due: K.S.A. 44-5, 120 (d)(16).	5
Refusing to pay compensation as and when due: K.S.A. 44-5, 120 (d)(18).	5
Refusing to pay any order awarding compensation: K.S.A. 44-5, 120 (d)(19).	9
Failing to timely file accident reports: K.S.A. 44-557.	6
Receiving TTD or PTD benefits while working: K.S.A. 44-5, 125 (d).	15
Failure to maintain workers compensation insurance when required: K.S.A. 44-532 (d).	130
All other Fraud and Abusive Practices.	37

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Investigations

The Fraud Unit has three full-time investigators. These investigators are not law enforcement officers, however, they perform almost identical investigative duties as sworn law enforcement. The investigation process includes activities such as interviewing witnesses, collecting evidence, forming liaisons with law enforcement groups as well as special fraud investigation units within the insurance industry and testifying in administrative and criminal actions.

Once an investigation is complete, the investigator will prepare an investigative summary for the Assistant Attorney General to review. Criminal or administrative action commences if the Assistant Attorney General determines there is sufficient information to sustain the burden of proof in either a criminal or administrative action.

If the information indicates an insurance company as the alleged fraud violator, that information is referred to the Kansas Insurance Department for review. Per Kansas's law, the Kansas Insurance Department has authority to bring a fraud and/or abusive practice violation against insurance companies.

- Of the 290 referrals, some are referred to the Kansas Insurance Department for investigation or the Immigration and Naturalization Service or other authorities depending on the alleged violation involved.

If the information developed is insufficient to sustain the burden of proof in any action, the case is closed with no further action to be taken.

- The average time for an investigation was 71 days. The Assistant Attorney General made a decision to prosecute, refer or close the file within an average of 30 days.

Prosecution

The Unit is authorized to initiate criminal or administrative action against individuals and entities that appear to have committed fraud or abuse of the workers compensation system. The Unit has been extremely aggressive in this area. Civil actions are broken out into compliance and fraud actions.

- 2 felony criminal cases were filed in Finney and Shawnee Counties in fiscal year 2003.

Table 4-5
Number of Cases

Civil	31
Fraud/Abuse	24
Criminal/Civil	1
Criminal	1
Total	57

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Collections

This year the Unit has devoted serious effort to collection of fines, penalties and restitution. During either a criminal or administrative action, a penalty, fine, or restitution is requested but not necessarily ordered by the judge or hearing officer. The total amount collected for FY2003 was \$152,237.78. The Unit makes every attempt to collect the funds due and owed to the Unit without any assistance. However in some instances the Legal Services Division of the Kansas Department of Human Resources is used to file collection action. Once the money is received, by law it must be deposited in the appropriate fund. Figure 4-6 shows the breakdown of which fund receives the money collected. Restitution is money that is returned to the victim of the fraud.

Figure 4-6
Fraud, Abuse & Compliance Collections

Fee Fund K.S.A. 44-5, 120; 44-557	\$26,800.58
Workers Compensation Fund K.S.A. 44-532	\$124,397.20
Restitution K.S.A. 44-5, 120 & 44-5, 125	\$1,040.00
Total	\$152,237.78

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Conclusion

The Division of Workers Compensation Fraud & Abuse Unit is and will continue aggressively investigating and prosecuting workers compensation violators. If you wish to report an employer failing to comply with the Workers Compensation Act, fraud or just have questions for the Unit, please do not hesitate to contact the Division. Finally, special thanks to Jimmy Huff, David Sprick, Judy Hanna, Robert O'Loughlin, and all of the Division, for their work on gathering and reporting the Unit's statistics.

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Page 128

Appendix A

Technical Notes: Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates and the Closed Claims Study

Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: BLS, with the help of the state agencies, selects a non-proportional stratified probability sample of employment establishments and mails them questionnaires. Employers are instructed to record all nonfatal employee injury and illness incidents, number of days away from work for each recorded injury/illness, the number of employee hours worked and the establishment's average employment. Participants in the annual survey consist of employers who maintain Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) records on employee injuries and illnesses on a regular basis under federal law and smaller employers who are exempt from OSHA record keeping requirements. The data collection process differs for the former and the latter. The former are mailed a questionnaire in February, following the survey year, and are asked to transfer from their records all injuries and illnesses incurred as well as demographic and hours worked data. The latter, exempt employers (those with fewer than 11 employees and those designated as "low-hazard industries" by OSHA) are notified in December of the prior year (contacted in December of 2000 to record injuries for the 2001 survey) that they have been chosen to participate in the survey and must keep records of all employee injuries. The participating state agencies are responsible for collecting data from employers within their jurisdiction and for submitting these questionnaires to BLS for analysis. The BLS uses its incidence rates as a benchmark by which to compare the frequency of injuries and illnesses occurring within jurisdictions, industries or specific occupations for a calendar year. The variable "Total Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Full-time workers" (the most widely quoted measure) is calculated as follows:

Formula: $IR = (N/EH) \times 200,000$

IR= Incidence Rate

N= Total number of occupational injuries and illnesses

EH= Total hours worked by all private industry employees during the calendar year

200,000= Base for 100 equivalent full-time workers- 40 hrs per and 50 weeks per year

Kansas Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates: The Division collects data on the entire population of workplace injuries and illnesses in the state of Kansas for FY2001 through its first report of injury form and stores it in its relational database. Every employer covered under the Workers Compensation Act that has workplace injuries must submit first reports of injury. The severity of each occupational accident or illness and the industrial classification code are mandatory data elements that must be reported by employers to the state. The severity of each accident or illness is exhibited by the numerical codes representing the following severity categories: 0-No time lost, 1-Time lost, 2-Hospitalization, 3-Fatality. The Division's analysts utilized the BLS statistical formula (see above) to calculate the incidence of injury for each severity classification for Kansas's non-federal employment hours for the past eleven fiscal years. Data used in the calculation of incidence rates was obtained from the Kansas Labor Market Information Services and Division databases.

Kansas Closed Claims Study (CCS) Methodology

The following is a description of the methodology used by the Technology and Statistics section of the Division for the 2003 Closed Claims Study (CCS).

Sample Design: The Division consulted with a professor of statistics from Washburn University in order to achieve both efficiency and effectiveness in the CCS

Study. Rather than collecting data from the entire population of claims for a calendar year, which would be impractical (as it would result in very large data sets), extremely expensive, and labor intensive, the Division's researchers can randomly sample the population and make valid inferences about its characteristics using reliable and credible statistical techniques.

Typically, it is preferable to use simple random sampling in a study of this nature. The goal of simple random sampling designs is to ensure that each element in the population has an equal chance of being selected for the study. However, this type of one-stage sampling of carriers is not an option for the CCS study since the Division must have a sample that is sufficiently large and accurately representative of the population in order to perform relevant statistical inference. The sample must also preserve the power of equal probability associated with simple random sampling for statistical purposes. This enables the researchers to process the statistics without having to weight any of the data, thus making the calculations simpler and easier for the public to understand. The paid loss claims are not evenly distributed within the carrier population. The carriers with higher paid losses tend to have a higher proportion of paid loss claims. Therefore, the Division needed to sample a larger percentage of these carriers in order to ensure that the sample was representative of the total population. In order to accommodate this situation, the Division has always utilized a two-stage type of probability sampling procedure known as "disproportionate stratified sampling." Unlike a simple random design, the stratified sample design ensures that different groups within the population will be adequately represented in the sample, thus increasing the accuracy of the parameter estimations. The general strategy employed is to first create strata (subsets of the total population) that are more homogeneous than the population as a whole, and then to sample a different fraction of each stratum population. Then, when combined, the resulting sample will be reasonably representative of the more heterogeneous total population. Furthermore, each carrier is required to sample claims from their database using simple random sampling techniques. This resulting sample will preserve the principle of simple random selection as each carrier of the sample is randomly selected from within each stratum.

The study team estimated that in order to obtain a statistically significant sample, it would be sufficient to sample approximately 35-40 insurance carriers, pools and self-insured organizations. The sampling method is as follows: The population was first stratified according to paid losses. The specific variable used to stratify this population was percent of total paid losses for all workers compensation claims in the state of Kansas. Subsequent to stratification, the Division selected carriers from each stratum by utilizing a random number generator. All carriers in any particular stratum had the same chances of being selected as any other carrier in the same stratum. The selected carriers were then asked to randomly select claims from their own databases that met the CCS study criteria. In consultation with the Division's statistician, the Division stratified the population as follows: Stratum 1 contains all members of the population with greater than or equal to 2 percent of the total paid losses. Stratum 2 contains all members of the population with greater than or equal to 1 percent (but less than 2 percent) of the total paid losses. Stratum 3 contains all members of the population with greater than or equal to 0.5 percent (but less than 1 percent) of total paid losses. Stratum 4 contains those members with greater than or equal to 0.25 percent (but less than 0.5 percent) of total paid losses. Stratum 5 contains members with greater than or equal to 0.1 percent (but less than 0.25 percent) of total paid losses. As discussed above, carriers from the strata needed to be sampled disproportionately in order to maintain the principle of simple random sampling. After running a sampling procedure and modifying sampling numbers, final sampling percentages were established for the various strata. 100 percent of the elements of stratum 1 were selected, 53.3 percent of the elements of stratum 2 were selected, 22.9 percent of the elements of stratum 3 were selected, 13 percent of the elements of stratum 4 were selected, and 10.5 percent of the elements of stratum 5 were selected. This resulted in a total sample of 38 elements from the total population, which satisfies the requirement of 35-40 elements necessary for a statistically significant sample. On occasion, if the situation arises, the Director of the Division may need to enlarge the study or substitute carriers for political, administrative or financial reasons. In order to accommodate the possibility of this occurrence,

the Division created a backup list of carriers by first removing the initially selected carriers from the original database and sampling from the resulting list.

Data Collection: The organizations included in the study were then asked by the Division to randomly sample from their databases approximately 200 or less (if they did not have 200) claims for the specified calendar year. The sample was to be taken from each entity's pool of claims, including both medical and indemnity payments. Each claim in the sample was also required to have been open at least one day during the period of January 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002. The expected sample size of both the open and closed claims was approximately 3,765 random claims.

The Division secured permission from the National Council on Compensation Insurance to print and use the Detailed Claim Information (DCI) survey instrument in order to create data definitions and structure for the Kansas Closed Claims Study survey. DCI is a national standard for reporting comprehensive claim data from insurance carriers. Adhering to the DCI structure, programmers in the Kansas Department of Human Resources created two software packages to assist reporting entities. One package was a manual entry system; the other application allowed a text file to be imported electronically. Both products included editing limitations on inputs to certain data fields. In addition, the Division's analysts performed data scrubbing on the data sets to ensure that accurate aggregate statistics were reported to the Legislature.

To assist reporting organizations in understanding data requirements and use of the new software, the Division offered assistance upon request. Following distribution of both software products, reporting entities were asked to provide data by May 31, 2003 on the complete history of their sample of claims. In addition, the Division asked that information on charges paid for certain types of services were reported quarterly for claims remaining open within the sample group.

Response Rate: Non-response bias is always a threat to the accuracy of a sample because non-respondents may differ significantly from survey respondents. Typically, in any study such as this, certain organizations do not respond due to various circumstances, including, but not limited to, bankruptcy, refusal to answer, or lost forms. In order to assess whether the CCS sample suffered from non-response bias, the Division calculated an estimated response rate for the study. In order to do this, the Division first assumed that claims reported by the carriers who had less than the required 200 were, in fact, all of their claims for the year 2002. For the purposes of calculating the non-response rate, the total number of claims not reported was estimated by comparing the number of submitted claims from carriers in the study within the same stratum. Specifically, the statistical mean of the number of claims received per carrier in each stratum was used to estimate the number of claims expected from each non-respondent in the same stratum. This estimation is known as the "mean imputation." The total number of claim records that the Division received was 3,408 out of an estimated 3,765 sampling units. The Division used the following standard formula to calculate the response rate, $R = 1 - [(n-r)/n]$, where n = sample size, and r = number of actual responses. The Division's analysts calculated a response rate of approximately 90.5 percent for this study, and thus a corresponding non-response rate of approximately 9.5 percent. The Division, in consultation with its statistician, concluded that the sample did not suffer from systematic non-response bias.